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VOL. 1 NO. 172. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Sept.	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	*6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Mal ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Sphi ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Malola ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May.	Cale lonia.	*8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON	" 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785		19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5807	ov.	28th Nov.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham. A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta .. A&C	7 0*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5 1	31st Mar..	....
City of Manchester .. A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris. A&C	9242*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Exeter A&C	9000	....	22nd April
City of Lahore .. A&C	6375	....	29th April
City of Birmingham .. A&C	7475	17th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	178	89	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,601		809
Liverpool ..	605	987		704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 22nd Sept. 11 a.m. † P.D. & C.M.
DUMRA .. 1695, Th. 25th Sept. 9 a.m. ‡ C. M.
LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 26th Sept. * 6 a.m. Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Tuesday, 23rd September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.
†PURNEA	3395	,, 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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19th September, 1913.
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Paid up Capital £400,000
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

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BRAND.	Rs.	a.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THE BROADWOOD piano—the piano upon which in bygone days Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber Mendelssohn and Chopin delighted to play—BROADWOOD stands right in the front rank. The internal finish is of a high standard; the external casework speaks "quality." As to the tone and touch no words of ours are needed. It is the BROADWOOD touch and the BROADWOOD tone.

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Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Preference will be given to one who has a University Degree, or its equivalent, or who has been trained as a teacher.

Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, a mess allowance of Re. 1 per diem, and furnished quarters.

Apply, giving full personal and educational particulars, and sending copies only of testimonials, to the PRINCIPAL.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for an Up-country road work, for a Sub-overseer, having a fair knowledge of English, knowing surveying and levelling and having experience of road construction work.

2. A Clerk having experience of keeping accounts as required in P. W. Dept.

Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
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WANTED for Ootacamund Club GOOD STEWARD or HEAD BUTLER. Apply with copies of testimonials, pay required, etc., to SECRETARY.

WANTED—A European or Parsi as PRIVATE SECRETARY to an Inidan Potentate, knowledge of Law necessary. Free board and lodging. State terms. Apply "Z" Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0462

WANTED PUPILS—A PERSIAN TEACHER well acquainted with Guzrati, Persian, Arabic and Urdoo Languages is willing to give tutions. Charges very moderate. Apply "XYZ" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED good Goanese Cook and Butler in Lahore middle October. Good references required. Apply MAJOR AINSWORTH, 11 Egerton Road, Lahore.

WANTED in Quetta, for about a year, nurse for two girls aged 5½ and three. Apply giving references and wages required to MRS. COX, c/o CAPTAIN COX, 67th Punjabis, Quetta.

WANTED—Bull Mastiff pup 2 to 6 months old. Reply sharp stating pedigree and price to—

RAMPAL SINGH,
Sidhauli, R. & K. Ry.

WANTED—In beginning of November lady nurse for girl of 3. If suitable, passage home with family will be given in April. Apply MRS. MILLAR, Pahar View, Kasauli.

WANTED in Meerut end of October for 6 months an experienced English Nurse to take baby from the month. Would pay passage to England in March. Write to MRS. BOULTON, Rockcliffe, Mussoorie.

WANTED—A REGIMENTAL TAILOR for the 9th Hodson's Horse. Apply stating terms and sending copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE QUARTER-MASTER, 9th Hodson's Horse, Ambala.

WANTED—One Clerk immediately with a good knowledge of English correspondence and name of electrical goods. Pay Rs. 50 per month consolidated. Apply to the HOME SECRETARY, Rampur State, U. P.

WANTED two Overseers for the Durbhanga Raj on salaries of Rs. 50 to 75 per month according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and experience, to the GENERAL MANAGER, Durbhanga Raj, up to 25th September 1913.

WANTED a competent CONDUCTOR (Pianist) for Bombay with a selected Orchestra comprising 10 persons for Theatrical purposes. Apply ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bombay.

WANTED—A Muhamedan Cook of good caste for camp work in the North West Frontier Province. A young man able to march when required essential. Pay Rs. 25 p.m. Apply with copy of character from last employer only, to POLITICAL AGENT, Parachinar.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge of the Mechanics, from 1st Novr., 1913, for the Delhi Season. Apply stating terms to

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK,
Craig Dhu, Simla.

Certificates should accompany application.

WANTED EUROPEAN MANAGER, thoroughly conversant with Provident Fund, Industrial and Ordinary Life Insurance Business. Must be young and energetic. Apply stating past and present experience.

AN ACCOUNTANT, competent to keep books of all kinds.

A CORRESPONDENCE HEAD CLERK.

THREE ORDINARY CLERKS.

Apply stating terms to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
The Pioneer Assurance Co., Ltd.,
249, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, for 6 months at least, SISTER IN CHARGE, Obstetric Wards. Trained Nurse, European, with Midwifery Certificate. Salary Rs. 100. All found. Apply

LADY SUPT.,
St. George's Hospital,
Bombay.

WANTED a Munshi for Persian in the Baroda College. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Munshi Fazil Examination certificate of the Punjab University and knowledge of English as well as fluency in speaking Persian necessary.—Applications with testimonials to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda, before 31st October, 1913.

WANTED a LABORATORY ASSISTANT, Sub-protem, pay Rs. 50—5—75 p.m. with local allowance. B. Sce. or those with the knowledge of Analytical Chemistry should apply with copies of testimonials on or before the 25th of September, 1913, to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay.

WANTED for the Mombasa Water Supply, British East Africa Protectorate, One Qualified SUB-OVERSEER, having experience of Water Works. Period of engagement two years. Salary Rs. 110 per month with prospects of increase to Rs. 120 per month after six months' service, if satisfactory. Applications with copies of certificates should be addressed to:—Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WANTED for the Postal Department of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, TWENTY TELEGRAPHISTS. Experience at least four years. Speed not less than 20 words. Age between 22 and 28 years. Period of engagement three years. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem to commence with subject to increase after trial in Africa up to Rs. 120 per mensem. Applications with copies of certificates should be addressed to:—Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THREE NEW CHAIRS have been created in the Assistant Staff of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. (1) History, (2) English, and (3) Persian. Initial salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Promotion according to graded scheme. Selected candidates should join College on the 16th October, 1913. Communications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL.

TO BE LET.

NEW CANO—Victoria with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly terms. Apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o. Central Bank Ld. Esplanade Road, Bombay. 0477

TO BE LET SHOP PREMISES in Waterloo Mansions, lately occupied by Stanley Humphrey & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO BE LET,

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath room's, best sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250.

A flat in Gool Mansion on the top floor front. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0469

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.

The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Hamilton make upright PIANO in excellent condition, which has a beautiful tone. Stood one hot weather in Guzerat. Can be inspected any time. Price Rs. 700 or reasonable offer. Apply:—H. E. R., Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0463

FOX HOUNDS—10 to 15 couple available in October.—Apply Capt. T. LUCAS, Government House, Poona.

FOR SALE:—SUNPRINTING FRAME 54 in. by 32 in., with portable stand, made by Stanley, London, and cost Rs. 175. In perfect condition. Will accept Rs. 75. Apply

P. O. Box 270,
Bombay.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET on long leases, valuable building plots facing the Westerly sea on Mahim Sands.

For plans and particulars apply to

K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.
Architect and Civil Engineer.
301, Hornby Road, Bombay. 0481

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, HORSE and HARNESS for Rs. 1,000.

Victoria made for Exhibition purposes by the late Mr. W. Stephens.

Chestnut Arab gelding; 15 hands; 7 years.

Black English Leather Harness. Apply

GEORGE RADCLIFFE,
Palli Hill, Bandra.

FOR SALE.—One 1-10 k.w. CROMPTION DYNAMO belt driver, 110 volts, 91 amperes, 1,190 revolutions, in good condition. Price Rs. 700. Apply to

ASSISTANT,
C. R. E., Bareilly.

FOR SALE.—Good WALNUTS, 9lbs., Rs. 3-4, in baskets; also best black (specialite) Tea in 5lbs. tins, Rs. 6-4. Obtained medal and certificates, Punjab Exhibition. All sent by V. P. Post, carriage inclusively. Apply

MANAGER,
Aramgarh and Raison Orchards,
Kulu P. O. (Punjab).

KULU FRUITS—Finest English APPLES and WALNUTS, 9lbs. by V. P. Post, at Rs. 3-9, all charges included. Apply

T. MACKAY,
Duff Dunbar Orchards,
Kulu (Punjab), Telegrams: Mackay, Kulu.

FORD CAR, Model T., seats 5, 1911-12 model 20 h.p., excellent condition, complete with 2 brand-new large acetylene headlights and Generator and 3 new paraffin lamps, Stewart Speedometer, Khaki covering for seats, nearly new sail cloth hood and side curtains, extension horn, Double folding wind-shield, Jack, Pump, and kit tools. Cost Rs. 4,500, accept Rs. 1,650, no offers. Make fine taxi. Apply

SAXON DAVIES,
Mahomed Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

IT IS HEREBY ADVERTISED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION that the Canal Foundary and Workshops at Roorkee have been sold as a going concern to Messrs. Joti Prasad, Raghunath Singh and Beni Prasad, raises of Jagadhri (Ambala) with effect from the 1st of June, 1913.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

OFFERS ARE INVITED
FOR THE PURCHASE.
OF THE
Board of Trade
single deck steel screw Yacht.
"CEYLON."

BUILT 1891, Length 172ft.; beam 24ft; depth 13ft., 3in.; Carvel and Clincher build. Four bulkheads. Engines; Compound; Vertical; Surface condensing. Boilers; Main, made and fitted in 1904; Donkey, 1903. H. P.; Normal, 83, Indicated, 480. Sea Speed, 11 knots. Tonnage; Gross, 310; Registered, 153, Displacement, 534, tons Draft; Light 10ft, 6in.; Loaded, 12ft., 6in. Saloon Accommodation, 5; Bunker Capacity, 90 tons. 14 days full speed at sea.

Full particulars to be obtained from, and offers to be made to.

WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.,
Colombo.

FOR SALE

THE Municipal Board of Cawnpore propose to sell the present Town Hall together with the land attached thereto, situated at Cooperganj, and adjoining the Railway Goods sheds. Offers, in writing for the purchase of the property will be received by the Chairman up to 1st November, 1913. Certain details relating to the property are given below:—

(1) Area occupied by the building, 1753 sq. yds. roughly.

(2) Area of the open land attached thereto, 4,571 sq. yds. roughly.

(3) Original cost of the building excluding the cost of the land, Rs. 1,20,982.

The building is very solidly constructed, with excellent foundations and exceptionally thick walls. It is double-storied and abuts on two of the main city roads. fans. The existing accommodation could be largely increased, at a small expenditure. The hall is situated in the centre of the commercial quarter of the city, and abuts on two of the main city roads.

The plans of the building can be inspected at the Municipal Office and ferro-types can be forwarded on payment of Rs. 3 for the set of two.

G. G. SIM, I.C.S.,
Chairman,
Municipal Board.
Cawnpore, the 8th September, 1913.

NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be closed on Saturday, the 20th instant for Stock-taking. 0479

NOTICE.

A LEASE of certain building plot forming New Survey No. 3619, situate at Nesbit Lane, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Collector of Bombay in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1913, at 12 noon.

The conditions of sale and the plan of the land can be seen at the Collector's Office in the Town Custom House.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office,
9th September, 1913.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 20th September, 1913, (Governor's Cup Day).

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 19th September, 1913. 395

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Wednesday., the 24th day of September, 1913, at 5 p.m., (Bombay Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the nomination of Mr. Mulraj Khatau as Director and that of Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas as an Ex-Officio Director in place of the late Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company, will be closed from Monday the 22nd September, to Saturday the 11th October 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 13th September, 1913.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) only per Share, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company's Nos. 21-27, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m., (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of Shares on TUESDAY, the 16th instant on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th September, to THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1913, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board.
For the Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1913, 0471

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar,

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.	Stations.		Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr. Manmad	Dep.	7-24
8-18	,, Bhopal	,,	21-16
11-4	,, Bina	,,	18-32
13-25	,, Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14	,, Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45	,, Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41	,, Muttra	,,	10-19
21- 0	,,	,,	8-0
21-30	Dep. Delhi	Arr.	7-35
21- 9	Dep. Shahdara	Dep.	7-5
23-10	,, Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-59
1-24	,, Saharanpur	,,	3-38
3-0	,, Ambala Cantonment	Dep.	2-11
5-18	,, Ludhiana	,,	23-44
6-24	,, Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4	,, Amritsar	,,	21- 1
9-33	,, Lahore	,,	20- 0
16-5	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13	Arr. Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.	Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr. Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.	Arr.	1-5
5-33	Arr. Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-13	Dep.	Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr. Simla	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.			Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep. Victoria Terminus Bombay..	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep. Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.	Arr.	16-20
16-20	Dep. Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45	,, Cawnpore	,,	11-48
20- 0	Arr. Lucknow	,,	9-5

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 505 of 1913.

Re, Madhabhai Revadas Patel: a deceased debtor.

WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), to administer the estate of the abovenamed Madhabhai Revadas Patel (deceased) in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 17th September, 1913 0478

MADRAS CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 3,42,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Corporation of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 283 and 284 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 2nd September, 1913.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President, by noon, on the 22nd of September, 1913.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st October, 1913.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
Revenue Officer,
Revenue Department,
Corporation of Madras,
Madras, 15th September, 1913.

MADRAS AND SOUTHHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1913 by THE AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of Teak wood timbers, scantlings, Planks and Teak Keys of sizes required for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1914.

Tenders should be addressed in sealed covers to THE AGENT, superscribed "Tender for Sawn Teak Timber and Wooden Keys."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted by the Agent.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each from the Superintendent of Stores, M. and S. M. Railway, Perambur, Madras, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Supdt. of Stores,
Perambur, 8th September, 1913.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of four European Drivers' quarters at Abu Road.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the Railway Company tender form. Tender form as well as the condition of contract and specification of works and Bill of quantities and blank form for schedule of rates, may be obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I Railway, Abu Road, on any week day during office hours.

Plans for the proposed work may be inspected at the same office at same time.

3. Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed on outside of cover "Tender for Drivers' quarters at Abu Road" will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Abu Road, up to 12 noon of Monday, 29th day of September 1913.

4. With the tender must be enclosed a receipt showing that a sum of Rs. 1,369 earnest money has been deposited with the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Cashier, Ajmer, or Bombay. Unsuccessful tenderers will receive back their earnest money in due course.

5. The successful tenderer if any, will be required within 7 days of the acceptance of his tender, to sign the "Condition of Contract" referred to in para 2 and to deposit with the B. B. and C. I. Railway the additional sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Both the earnest money and security named will be retained by the Ry. Company till final payments are made, subject to the condition of the contract and any deduction made in accordance with the same.

6. The acceptance or rejection of the tenders lies with the Agent of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay.

7. No free passes of any sort will be allowed under any circumstances.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

E. CONDON,
Executive Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Abu Division,
Abu Road.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following for the period 1st October, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, and will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1913, when they will be opened in the presence of such tenderers as may be present at the time:—

Security Deposit. required.

Supply of Bullock carts from the Government Telegraph Store Depot to local places in Bombay. .....Rs. 100.

Full particulars of the above can be had at the Office of the undersigned between 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days.

Each tender should be enclosed in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for Supply of Bullock Carts' and should be accompained by a currency note of Rs. 20, as earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderer.

The successful tenderers will have to deposit as security the amount noted above and execute a Contract Bond within ten days of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender failing which the earnest money will be forfeited and credited to Government, and the tender considered as cancelled.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender or any tender.

W. H. ROWE,
Deputy Superintendent in charge
Government Telegraph Stores.
Bombay, Mazagon.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-night! To-night

GRAND NEW Programme.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYLON.

An entirely new Production—2,000 feet of perfect Colour-photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. (Drama taken after Sir Walter Scott's charming Romance.)

FIGHTING DAN. (Thrilling American War Drama.)

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COMICS.

3 SHOWS: nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15,

PRIZE SHOWS—Sat, & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

300

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 and 10 p.m.; Pictures only at 8-30 p. m.)

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE
MISS ALICE DIGBY
IN
CATCHY SONGS AND DANCES.

FILMS
THE TRAGEDY OF THE BLACK ROCK.
AND
THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

147.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY BAZAAR.

GRAND DOLL COMPETITION.

Prizes from Rs, 10 upwards for the best dressed and the most originally-dressed dolls by adults and girls under fifteen. Dolls sent for competition will be sold for the benefit of the funds of the Society. For particulars apply to Mrs. SAVAGE, Cathedral High School, Outram Road, to whom all competing dolls should be sent in, not later than December 4th. 0480

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdulla Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeitha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

Offers for sale in one and whole lot of the above goods will be taken by the Auctioneers.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows Street,
Fort. BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table, arms, and without arm chairs, drawing room chairs, almyrahs, lady's writing table. Jost fan, one Remington typewriter, one lot books and novels, engineering apparatus, microscope, magic lantern with slides, iron single and double bedsteads, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 English built rubber-tyred state carriage, in very good order.

1 Calcutta built rubber-tyred state carriage, in very good order.

1 American brake, in good order.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred English brougham by Windower, in very good order.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 10-12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated motor car in good condition and running order, recently overhauled and painted complete with side, tail lamps, hood, stepney wheels and tools.

1 Lady's bicycle "Golden Sunbeam" with lamp, pump tool bag, etc. complete in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 18, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No 15, 715 sq., yds:—This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has a frontage of over 104 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2, Plot No. 16, 790 sq., yds:—This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:—A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dunn Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.

Nahanese will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager. Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS SITUATED ON MANDVI KOLIWADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay, Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction near Plot No. 7, the following very valuable Building plots for a period of 99 years.

Lot. No. 1, Plot No. 2, 506 sq. yds. This is a very valuable Building site having a frontage of about 68 feet to Jambli Street.

Lot. No. 2, Plot No. 5, 587 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having a frontage of about 78 ft. 9in. to Kazi Sayed Street.

Lot. No. 3, Plot No. 7, 753 sq. yds. This is a very valuable corner site, having a long frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and a return frontage to the low level Road, adjoining Carnac Bridge.

Lot. No. 4, Plot No. 8, 568 sq. yds. This is a valuable corner plot having a long frontage to Dongre Street, and a second frontage to the low level Road adjoining Carnac Bridge Road.

Lot. No. 5, Plot No. 11, 611 sq. yds. This is an excellent plot of Building land having frontage to Kazi Sayed Street, and Janjiker Street.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view.

For further particulars auction and Building conditions, form of lease and plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Suit No. 336 of 1911.

Bhaishanker Nanabhoy and another.
vs.
Manekbai, widow, and others.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Cooverbai widow of Dayal Bhimji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), a large lot of jewellery consisting of gold, pearl, and diamond ornaments, such as pearl and ruby nose ring of very large and medium size pearls; pearl necklace of 5 strings, pearl bangles, and raifus, gold bangles, gold neck-laces, nose rings, ear, drops, chains, "tulkasankli," tun numnyas, kadas, pearl necklace with red and green stones, kanthis chudas mondalya, mohunmala poches, ear-rings, sanklas, small pieces of diamonds, Ram Navmi, gold buttons, sleeve-links etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th September, 1913. 254

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETRUL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

PARSI BAZAR STREET.

BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 18th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight excess at Delhi and Ambala; the minimum is in defect at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Agra. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in south-east Rajputana; the minimum is slightly above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in the central parts of Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded in the other districts. The air is drier than usual in west Central India where maximum temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0.44" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average at most places.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity has risen slightly but is still equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. Poona has had 0.72" and Ahmednagar 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is above the average at Sholapore and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has been reported from the Carnatic. Local rain in light to moderate showers has fallen in Berar and the north Bombay Deccan. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely in the north Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar Coast. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and possibly in Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the

18th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARRA-						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	91.3	77.5	69	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	94.3	81.3	87	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	93.3	85.6	76	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.3	74.5	58	..	10.28	+5.62
Rawalpindi	90.0	61.1	68	..	24.14	+2.81
Lahore	98.9	71.7	58	..	18.09	X3.34
Sirsa	100.3	70.0	42	..	17.84	+7.07
Ambala	98.5	66.9	76	..	28.21	+5.71
Delhi	97.5	72.8	50	..	13.56	—8.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.5	75.0	37	..	7.39	—15.56
Mainpuri	99.3	73.1	78	..	10.66	—11.50
Jhansi	99.6	77.5	29	..	9.64	—21.01
Cawnpore	93.1	76.0	83	..	18.82	—11.71
Allahabad	88.1	75.0	83	..	22.36	—9.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.1	76.8	64	..	2.91	+0.67
Karachi	86.5	77.6	78	..	12.01	+5.99
Ajmer	91.6	77.7	66	..	11.16	—7.28
Jaipur	98.2	72.0	45	..	12.71	—8.29
Kotah	98.6	78.1	91	..	16.12	—9.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	74.0	72	..	38.37	+25.51
Dwarka	86.3	76.7	82	..	17.35	+4.30
Veraval	84.6	74.3	80	..	24.55	+8.00
Rajkot	91.6	72.3	80	..	27.78	+3.49
Bhavnagar Para.	91.5	74.8	79	..	35.93	+16.85
Surat	92.4	77.1	85	..	37.12	—0.39
Ahmedabad	93.6	77.2	84	..	35.61	—7.32
Deesa	94.3	73.9	83	..	35.15	X12.63
Neemuch	92.9	71.5	64	..	23.89	—2.20
Indore	89.1	72.1	69	..	36.28	+7.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.3	70.8	68	..	30.38	—18.17
Saugor	91.8	71.1	62	..	22.92	—17.13
Hoshangabad	92.1	74.8	84	..	36.31	—6.99
Khandwa	93.2	75.1	73	..	38.15	+12.71
Akola	84.2	71.0	76	0.44	26.77	+1.28
Amraoti	91.8	71.8	79	..	34.57	+7.88
Nagpur	95.1	72.8	71	..	43.25	+2.59
Chanda	93.5	76.3	56	..	50.93	+6.46
Raipur	90.7	77.6	85	..	35.33	—6.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	77.9	91	..	65.73	+0.12
(Do. 17th)	81.1	76.3	89	0.01	65.73	+9.45
Ratnagiri	85.8	76.9	84	..	67.14	—24.95
Mormugao	84.0	75.7	95	..	82.54	—0.93
Karwar	83.7	74.0	93	..	83.22	—24.08
DOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.4	72.1	67	..	13.47	—3.18
Ahmednagar	93.1	71.5	85	0.15	18.50	+2.89
Poona	91.0	68.3	89	0.72	22.14	+4.91
Sholapur	92.8	76.1	96	0.04	11.43	—8.65
Bijapur	91.2	74.3	71	..	8.95	—3.15
Belgaum	84.8	65.0	81	..	31.62	—4.51
Aurangabad	86.9	68.3	77	..	20.08	—2.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	74.2	57	..	36.49	+2.91
Hyderabad	90.8	74.7	65	..	14.28	—7.51
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	75.3	81	..	80.73	—24.75
Calicut	84.8	76.6	86	..	67.00	—19.12
Cochin	87.2	75.2	83	0.01	65.21	—4.30
Colombo	86.0	73.0	95	..	13.27	—5.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	73.2	76	..	9.53	—11.69
Bellary	97.0	76.3	58	..	3.07	—9.63
Cuddapah	99.0	82.5	71	..	2.63	—11.40
Madras	95.0	80.3	74	..	3.66	—8.21
Bangalore	90.8	69.3	85	0.01	9.88	—6.59
Coimbator	91.2	70.3	99	0.29	3.12	—1.73
Trichinopoly	105.1	75.3	71	0.19	2.17	—7.21
Negapatam	99.7	77.2	73	..	7.12	—2.28

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 17th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·782
Temperature of Air	degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77·4
Dew Point	"	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		4·8
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	86·2
Minimum do. do.		76·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, WSW, SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	107
Fall of Rain	inch	0·00
Total fall during month		2·87
Total fall during year		65·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 18th September..		0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th September 1913 was 30·051 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft	in
Thurs.	18	m 0	35	27	3
		0	35 a	27	2
Fri.	19	m 1	5	27	2
		1	1 a	27	9
Satur.	20	m 1	38	27	10
		1	28 a	6	2
Sun.	21	m 2	10	27	4
		1	57 a	25	7
Mon.	22	m 3	1	25	9
		2	30 a	24	10
Tues.	23	m 3	57	25	2
		3	18 a	24	2
Wed.	24	5	17	24	10
		4	46	23	7

1913		Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.		in
Thurs	18	m 6	20	16	9
		6	40 a	17	5
Fri.	19	m 6	49	18	4
		7	6 a	16	6
Satur.	20	m 7	31	19	0
		7	34 a	16	8
Sun.	21	m 7	48	19	11
		8	5 a	17	0
Mon.	22	m 8	24	20	10
		8	42 a	17	6
Tues.	23	m 9	21	12	8
		9	44 a	18	1
Wed.	24	11	37	22	1
		11	16	18	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18. (Thurs)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39 m
19. (Fri.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38 m
20. (Satur.)	6h. 27	6h. 38
21. (Sun.)	6h. 27	6h. 37
15. (Mon.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 28 m.	6h. 35 m
24. (Wed.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full

Moon	Sept. 15th	1h, 15.9m.	P. M.	
Last	Quarter. 23rd	6h. 0.0 m.	P. M.	
New	Moon. 30th	10h 26.8 m.	A. M.	
First	Quarter, Oct. 7th.	7h 66·2m.	A, M.	

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, Sep.17.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 70,00,000.

Rs.25,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs.13,40,000 were allotted to Bombay. } Rs40,00,000

Rs. 2,30,000 were allotted to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3-32 (Min. Rate) received 52 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 3-32 (Min. Rate) received 52 per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs.26,10,000 were alloted to Calcutta. Rs. " " to Bombay. } Rs.29,10,000

Rs.3,00,000 " " to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 1-8 (Min. Rate) Received 52%

Tenders on Bombay at 1 1-8 (Min. Rate Received 52% above that rate in full

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and.—Madras 16·12

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. } Rs.1,69,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs.100,00,000

Bills on Madras Rs. 80,000 @ 1-4 1-8

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Consols 2½ %	73⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	89⅛Ex.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·42
Bar Silver Spot	27 15-16
" 2 months hence	28 1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 7-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying, Rate)	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £50,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	4 5-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅜
" " 6 "	4⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-6
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4
" 7 day market loans	2⅞

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The local Bank rate has been raised from 5 to 6 per cent.

The increases are shown in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal but these balances have been appreciated at the branches and the per centage works out at 37.76 as against 38.36 last week and 35.95 the week before.

Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 95-2 and Rs. 95-1 and for small lots Rs. 95-7 and Rs. 95-6.

Telegraphic Transfers are at 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand; at 1s. 4 1/8d. three months. Bills at 1s. 4 13/32d. and six months Bills at 1s. 4 9/32d.

In the Exchange Market there is not much doing and the lower buying rates are only obtainable in one or two quarters.

In the Share Market coal investments are again irregular.

Record values still prevail in Jute Market and although the price per bale has fallen from Rs. 85 to Rs. 82 there are no buyers.

Both Jute and Gunny Markets are indeed at a standstill and it is probable that nothing will occur worth mentioning, until the official crop forecast makes its appearance on Saturday next.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 17th

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74½; Copper Braziers £90; Yellow Metal 7½; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13·6; *Seeds.*—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers dull. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers Easier Linseed Calcutta quiet 46-3; London, sellers. Sep.-Oct.; *Wheat.*—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, Buyers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal steady. *Rubber.*—Para Rubber 3-6; September sellers Easier. *Sugar.*—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-84; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-81; sellers Jan.-March; quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-7; sellers September; Sugar on account of Hamburg, seeds decreasing crops suffering from unfavorable weather. 9-34; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-54; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-7½; Sept. value. C. & F. Bombay 11-6; September; value. Java Sugar unchanged. *Linseed.*—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg sellers Easier. *Cottonseed.*—Bombay Cottonseed 7-0-0 Sep.-Oct.; Hull sellers Easier. *Beef & Mutton Tallow.*—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37-3; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 38-6; General Tone of Tallow Auction steady.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED for the fortnight ended 15th September 1913 as compared with the statement of 15th August 1913:—

LIABILITIES.	15th Augt.	15th Septr.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	75,58,000	78,00,000
Current Deposits	35,17,000	34,45,000
Sundries	48,500	70,000
	1,27,21,500	1,29,15,000

ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	39,49,500	36,40,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	65,30,000	67,55,000
Local Bills Discounted	4,00,000	3,50,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	23,000	25,000
Sundries	42,000	75,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds	17,62,000	20,70,000
	1,27,21,500	1,29,15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 15.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	nil
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm-moderate biz.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Feverish	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with little doing	
Mid. Americans	7·53 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·00 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·28. Jan. 13·13.

New York Official noon call Oct. 13·26 Jan. 13·10.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 13·16 Jan. 13·27.

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	6 98	7·13
O. N.	6·92	7·07
N. D.	6·85	6·99
D. J.	6·85	6 99
J. F.	6·87	7 00
F. M.	6 88	7·01
M. A.	6·89	7 02
A. M.	6 83	7 03
M. J.	6,90	7·04
J. J.	6 88	7.01

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone .. .. .. Steady.

Estimated sales 6,000

Total Imports 6,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
S. O	7 13	7·20
O. N.	7 07	7 14
N. D.	6 99	7 06
D. J.	6 99	7 06
J. F.	7 00	7 08
F. M.	7 01	7 09
M. A.	7 02	7·10
A. M.	7·03	7·10
M. J.	7 03	7·10

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

Sept. 18.

The American and Liverpool markets are feverish showing an advance of almost 25 points in America and 15 points in Liverpool. Miss Katherine M. Giles' bi-monthly condition report is 67 per cent. against her last report 69.9, showing a deterioration of 2.9 per cent. It seems sentiment is greatly inflamed and buying is reckless. These are exciting days in the cotton trade. The prospects of the New Crop have of course been the main factor. The most competent experts are convinced that the crop is very short and hence there is an end of the boom at hand in the textile trade. Bull manipulators will play the trump card. Though at higher prices wide fluctuations are perfectly logical. As speculation—The "Governor of price" tends to preserve the equilibrium of prices. As there are always some shorts ready to buy in as prices fall and some Bulls ready to sell out as prices rise, so speculative problems as history of the cotton trade teaches us are not purely mathematical. The local Cotton Market is also very active and native jobbing fraternity is buying recklessly, as demand from Japan is also more in evidence lately.

M. G. Good Broach is quoted at Rs. 323 and Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 261.

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	June.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	261	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	274	..	..	do
Do.	275	..	..	26-12-13
Do.	276	..	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	272	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandeish	296	285	..	do
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. D mangaum Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple	315	..	..	do
Do. Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	277	..	..	25-9-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purlani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	323	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	283	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	293	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Miraj	..	..	293	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	309	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Sep. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Oct. 13. 28 (multilated) Previous closing price 13·04,	
Futures at New York Jan. 13 14 Previous closing price. 12·91. Advanced on favorable cables and on bulish private crop reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York 13.40 Previous price 13·25	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 1-8 Previous price 13	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 13·23 Previous price 12.95,	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·30 Previous price 13.05	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4·85
Silver Commercial bars	60½

LONDON Sep. 16.

Sheep skins:—Sale closed today steady with a fair demand, sold 780,000

Madras prime ½ to one penny higher

Madras medium-unchanged

Madras ordinary-par to ½ higher

Sheep skins Bomay ½ to one penny higher (Delayrd owing to mutilation)

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Sept 17.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 1-2 d.
F. G. " "	5 5-8 d.
Fine " "	5 3-4 d.
Good Bhownuggur	6
F. G. "	6 1-8 d.
Fine "	6 1-4 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 1-4 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	6 1-16 d.
F. G "	6 1-8 d.
Fine " "	6 5-16 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	6 1-16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 5-16 d.
Good Broach	6 5-16 d.
F. G. "	6 15-32 d.
Fine "	6 5-8 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	—— d.
Good Khandeish	5 15-16 d.
F. G	6 1-16 d.

ROPE DRIVING.

EFFICIENCY FOR POWER TRANSMISSION.

In a paper on the "Efficiency of Rope Driving as a means of Power Transmission," presented before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. E. H. Ahara remarked that the question of the efficiency of rope driving has perhaps received the least attention among the sever methods of mechanical power transmission; and he described a series of tests which had been undertaken with the object of obtaining in a practical way some definite figures relating to a few of the variables in rope-driving practice.

The author said there are two general systems of rope driving in common use—(a) the English system, the oldest, which uses a series of separate ropes, each spliced up into an endless band and occupying a separate groove on the face of each of the sheave wheels; and (*b*) the American system, the more modern, patented in the United States by W. H. Dodge, June 23, 1885, which uses one continuous rope wound about the driver and driven sheaves, with a loop taken over a weighted tightener wheel that keeps a definite tension continually in the ropes. Manila fibre ropes, which are used almost entirely in rope transmission work, were used exclusively in the tests.

SCOPE OF THE TESTS.

These two systems were tested in open drives of from one to eight ropes, each under speeds of rope travel from 2,500ft. per minute to 5,500ft.. per minute, on centre distances varying from 25ft. to 150ft., and with varying loads. Difficulty was found in handling the English system on 125ft. and 150ft. centres on account of the slack rope, which was the upper one, sagging down through the tight ropes and rubbing on the ground. This limited the work on the English system to 112ft. centres as the maximum.

Both the English and the American systems were also tested on "up and over" drives—*i.e.*, with four idlers, on approximately 100ft. centres with the same approximate speeds as above, and with from one to eight ropes. Tests were also taken on the American system to determine the efficiency and capacity under different strains in the pulling rope. In all about 700 tests were taken with upwards of 7,000 readings. All were made in the open air, at the plant of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, Mishawaka, Indiana, and extended over a period of five months of continuous work, ten hours a day.

METHODS EMPLOYED.

The general method of conducting the test embraced the use of 250 h.p. Westinghouse direct-current motor driving through an auxiliary rope drive to a jack shaft on which was mounted the 60in. test driver; the driven shaft was fitted in bearings on a moveable tower and on the driven shaft was mounted the receiving sheave, of the same diameter as the driving sheave and also a Prony brake wheel. The test outfit included also a Weston standard volt meter with 750 amperro shunt, a Schaffer Budenberg hand tachometer with three scales, two hand revolution counters, and a standard Fairbanks platform scale.

In taking a test, one observer recorded the electrical consumption, the polarity being reversed and the average voltage taken; another applied the brake and kept the load constant; a third recorded the revolutions of the driven shaft; a fourth recorded the revolutions of the driver; and still another observed the sag of the rope in the centre of the span. By means of electrical signals all observations were started at the same instant to avoid the effect of continual slight variations; if there was any reasons for doubt of a test being correct it was repeated.

The different speeds were obtained by changing the sheaves on the motor and jack shafts, and for convenience sheaves were used in pairs that gave respectively 2,500 ft., 3,500ft., 4,500ft., and 5,500ft. of rope travel per minute. In order to eliminate the factor of friction of the motor itself and the jack shaft, with intervening drive, every test was started by first applying the Prony brake to the jack shaft, and taking readings to determine the friction load of the motor and jack shaft under the various loads and with the various speeds of jack shaft as were to be used in the rope-drive tests later. The prony brake was then removed to the receiving shaft and the test proper carried through. Again, at the close of these observations, the brake was applied to the jack shaft and the friction readings again taken for comparison with the friction readings taken at the beginning of the test. These data were tabulated and charted. As an example of the method employed, one set of experiments with the American system, open drive, operated with six ropes at the 2,500ft. speed, gave a measured output of 945lb. on the brake at 156 r. p.m., or 147.4-h.p., the electrical readings being 262 volts and 101.7 amperes, which equals 133,227 watts. Then, by applying a load such as to cause a corresponding electrical reading with the brake applied to the jack shaft, the input to the drive was found to be 153.4 h.p. Comparisons of input horsepower and delivered horse-power gave the efficiency as 96.1 per cent.

This efficiency includes the losses in the rope itself, the friction in the bearings on the driven shaft, the losses due to the inertia of the driven wheel and the Pony brake wheel, and, also, in the American system the friction of the tension equipment. All the tests were made to include the friction of the receiving shaft and bearings.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions deducible from the data obtained indicate that the efficiency in rope driving is considerably greater at the lower speeds than at the higher ones, the dropping off being especially noticeable above 4,500 ft. per minute of rope speed. They also show that the efficiency of a rope drive is not materially affected by distances between centres up to 150ft., that the drop of efficiency at 50 per cent. load is comparatively small over that of full load, and that if proper care is exercised to have all grooves perfect in pitch diameter many as well as few ropes can be run on a drive with good efficiency. With the American system increasing the slack rope tension up to 360 lb. in a lin. rope does not appear to decrease its efficiency, but rather to increase it if power is used in conformity with this tension; but only such tension should be used as is necessary to drive the load needed. For the rope tested the American system has very much more capacity than the English system, and has also a higher percentage of efficiency.

In general it would appear that, where considerable power has to be transmitted, a properly worked-out rope drive constitutes a most efficient and economical method, and where conditions are favourable to its installation no other known method of transmission will so well conserve power losses.

"COLOUR PREJUDICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I read a leading article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th instant, entitled "Encouraging Colour Prejudice." That we are doing this in the blindest way at present in England is obvious to any thoughtful observer. The inconsistency of our behaviour is equally pronounced.

The negroid influence you speak of has coloured our social life to an extent that is scarcely realized. Public performances and society generally are suffering painfully from the introduction of the negro element. It is a sadly decadent phase; but which must, let us hope, die an early and natural death as soon as the public become satiated. For it is impossible to believe that the educated and refined portion of the British public will not tire of "ragtime" ditties, and dances to match, which one associates only with a low type of negro life, and its crude and sensually coarse expression.

But while we encourage this cult in our drawing rooms it is grossly inconsistent to raise any objection to a typical negro appearing in public at the music halls. The man Johnson is only one of that particular coloured race, (and no worse than the majority of them), whose style of music and dancing we are so slavishly aping at the present time.

If people in society were asked to associate with the class of negro whom they are imitating they would be grossly insulted.

We have in every way encouraged negroes to push themselves before our notice, and then we raise a howl of indignation when one of them, who happens to be well known, comes amongst us.

Perhaps, now that the British public has learnt more about this type of humanity, whose manners and customs it has introduced into its social life, it may change its present taste for something more refined—if not more moral. It is to be hoped so.

Yours etc.,

"COMMON SENSE."

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 18th.

S. S. Ninive	Kery	Hamburg August 24.
S. S. Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	Hamburg August 5.
S. S. Nordmark	Lining	Hamburg August 13.

DEPARTURES.

September 18th.

S. S. Baroda	Horscroft	Persian Gulf *via* Karachi.
S. S. Adamsterm	Hasenheier	Hamburg Bremen & Antwerp.
S. S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh *via* Karachi.
S. S. Homayun	Murch	Jeddah.
S. S. Purnea	Williams	Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer Hymattus for Calcutta.
" Istrar for Dunkirk etc.
" Kirklee for Port Said for order.
" Ninive for Hamburg.
" Monarch for

BRITAIN'S DANGER.

PROBLEMS OF DEFENCE.

HALTING BETWEEN TWO POLICIES.

Seldom have we been given a more succinct and penetrative analysis of the problems of Imperial defence which now confront us than is contained in the series of nine papers which "An Islander" has issued under the title of "The Naval and Military Situation of the British Isles." The first five papers, reviewing our position as a sea Power, appeared in the "Westminster Gazette" last year; the last four, which deal with the military situation, are published for the first time.

In an introductory note "An Islander" points out that in spite of the enormous wealth aggregated within these islands, and a population of over forty millions of people, in spite of the steadfastness of British character, and the still warlike temperament of the race, insular power is not so predominant as it was a century ago, and the centre of our Imperial gravity is not so stable. In the sphere of national competition writes the "Daily Telegraph," the methods of the eighteenth cannot be safely applied to the exigencies of the twentieth century. No great nation has yet proved quietist in thought or action. It would be hazardous to assume that the world, or even Europe, has arrived at a stage when any nation can look to its neighbours, to alliances and ententes, for safety, rather than to itself. The moment seems to have come when the British people should wake to the full measure of their responsibilities.

NATIONS' WARLIKE IMPULSES.

"There is no accepted definition of a first-class Power," continues the writer, "but it is generally conceded that the designation applies to those nations that seem to have something to say to the affairs of their neighbours, as well as to their own. Great Britain, is, without question, one of these Powers. No people on earth have so far shown themselves less inclined to forego the privilege of taking a hand in every game of policy wherever and whenever played. Yet no people realises less its own limitations at the present time. The first question, therefore, that the British people have got to answer, is, whether they desire their navy or their army, or both, to be used by their Foreign Minister for the purpose of giving effect to their policy, should the necessity arise.

"If the answer is in the affirmative, it follows that our fleets and our land forces should be equal to the task imposed upon them. It is with those ideas in his mind and deeply impressed with the warlike impulses of his countrymen, that Lord Roberts, with miraculous freshness and vigour, never ceases to urge them to change the system under which, so far, the armed forces of the nation have been raised and organised. Given the premise from which he starts, who can deny the wisdom and patriotism of his advice?

"If on the other hand, the British people desire to limit their range of diplomatic activity, if they will be content to forego diplomatic initiative, eschew isolated action, and resolve to support rather than take a lead, and if they will allow their statesmen to make clear the point that Great Britain is primarily and secondarily a sea Power, and in no sense a land Power, the problem becomes a totally different one. We can then fall back upon the undoubted power of our fleets and their adjuncts."

"POLICY GOVERNS ARMAMENTS."

The writer proceeds to call attention to the points which he enforces in his papers:

1. Policy governs armaments.

2. If our policy is to take a part on equal terms with the greatest naval and military Powers in the affairs of Europe we should recast our military system, because, although naval power will enable us to exercise great influence in the affairs of Europe, it will not, except in alliance with other military Powers, make us the predominant partners, or place Great Britain on an equality with Germany or France.

3. If our policy is confined to safeguarding the Empire and our Imperial interests in India and elsewhere we may confidently rely upon the support of the Dominions, and under such conditions our present naval and military systems are adequate to our needs.

4. Owing, however, to the changes introduced by science in recent years, the strategic and tactical plans of our naval and military staffs require reconsideration. The offensive-defensive, so effective in land campaigns, is not necessarily suited to our naval requirements, and it becomes a question whether a thoroughly organised system of submersible flotillas, coupled with aerial watching, might not free the battle fleets of the Empire from concerning themselves with coastal defence.

5. Similarly, the tactical maxims of Continental war between nations with land frontiers are not necessarily applicable to an insular people, so that irregular and half-trained forces operating within their own territory upon an enemy cut off from its base may well produce results altogether at variance with experience acquired under totally different circumstances and under wholly divergent conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF ATTACK.

6. Whether, however, the British people elect to have an Army based upon the system now applied within these islands, or upon the system common to the continent of Europe, sea command is for us a necessity of national existence, and not merely an instrument of national ambition.

7. And, finally, no situation can be more dangerous for our country than that we should halt between two policies, and thus possibly fail to adapt our naval and military forces to the policy we intend to pursue.

In the course of his papers on the military situation the writer, in discussing the question of the defence of these shores, remarks that what is possible and conceivable is an attack, too strong to be called a mere raid, and too weak to be rightly called invasion undertaken by a new enemy for the purpose of snuffifying some prodigious effort which this country is making elsewhere for the maintenance of her Imperial security. Against such an attack we should be prepared.

"That Great Britain is an island and her people islanders is the cardinal truth, upon which all speculative schemes of defence have hitherto been based," concludes the writer. "In order to defend an island, sea power and sea command are essential and vital. Maintain them, and, although a damaging attack by an enemy is a possibility against which armed military force is desirable and necessary, successful invasion is impossible. Lose them, and for reasons inseparable from the conditions that govern an insular people, fed and provided by oversea commerce, the most numerous and best equipped army in the world cannot save a nation from disaster and possibly from destruction."

THE HUGUENOTS.

A FUGITIVE PEOPLE.

SETTLEMENT IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent writes to the "Daily Telegraph." Not many years years ago I was a guest at a dinner at the French Hospital, in the East-end It is a great red-brick building, standing in large grounds of its own, between Victoria Park and Hackney-common; and there a number of the age-worn and out-worn are looked after till the end of their lives. The society is rich, and asks alms from none. It merely carries out the original duties upon it by the French Protestant founders, and to this day, from the hour of his admittance, Stephen Brown becomes Estienne Brown in the records of the hospital. Here, significantly enough, is a hand-loom, at which the inmates work or play—good brocade is still made for great ceremonies and the broad grass lawns and the great trees convey a sense of homeliness that no public park can rival. Well, I was dining there. The plate was old and nobly worn, and there was a sedate and certain comfort combined with a good cuisine—how, indeed, could it be otherwise? Toasts were given in English and in French. At last there came a knock at the door. The chairman replied, and the secretary, who had left his seat some minutes before, opened the door.

A GREAT TOAST.

The comedy was exquisite. "Who are you?" said the chairman, as if he had never seen him before. "Sir," answered the secretary, "I am the secretary of the French Hospital, and I beg leave to ask the guests of the hospital to drink of a loving-cup to the prosperity of our society." "Well enough," responded the chairman; and the large silver loving-cup was placed in the secretary's hand. "Stay," said the chairman; "What is it that you have in that cup?" Then followed one of the most beautiful ceremonies that survive in London to-day.

"Sir," said the secretary, taking a step forward, "this cup is compounded of many things. In it there is the wine of Bordeaux, to remind us of the country from which our fathers came. There is in it brandy, to tell us of that strong virtue which led our fathers in an hour of trial to prefer their faith even to their Fatherland. There is in it sugar, to bear witness to the kindliness with our father treated those who oppressed them so sorely. There is. . . ." But I cannot recall the dainty grace with which every one of the ingredients of the cup was used to illustrate some one of the circumstances or the simple excellences of the Huguenots. I can, however, say that no more beautiful ritual is carried out in London to-day. And it is right that it should be so, for as the cup went round there was not a man who did not realise a little better than before the strong, certain, undeviating character of the men who were driven from France for conscience' sake, and out of necessity, rather than choice, became the salt of England's trade.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HUGUENOTS.

Of the actual name, Huguenot, it is impossible to find any certain derivation. It was, however, soon associated with French-speaking refugees into England from the religious persecution of the sixteenth century. At first the greater number came from the dominions of the Holy Roman Emperor. Walloons and Dutch arrived in a considerable body during the reign of Henry VIII. With his usual large views, Henry refused to surrender any religious refugee. From the beginning of his reign to the end he little realised the enormous part that he was playing in the renascence of Christianity, and probably he would have scouted the idea that even at the end of his life he was a sympathiser with Luther. But it was a different matter wherever territorial rights were concerned, and Henry's long, tight upper lip stiffened at the mere whisper of extradition.

It was not, however, till Edward VI.'s reign that definite societies of Huguenots began to form in London and in Canterbury. The first thing they asked for was liberty to trade. After a brief and futile opposition on the part of certain antiquated guilds that had attempted to compete with their special trades the Huguenots almost monopolised the textile industry in London. Their application was incredible, the fineness of their touch beyond anything dreamed of before in England, their taste and originality a source of amazement and inspiration to the plain Londoner, and their economy of life almost as valuable as any other quality they possessed. Did they not introduce ox-tail soup into this country?

So invaluable, indeed, were the capabilities of the Huguenots that, strange as it appears when stated today in black and white, the scarlet hats of Cardinals were made for two centuries in Wandsworth after the dignity itself had been officially repudiated by this country.

TIMES OF TRIAL.

The accession of Queen Mary caused a sudden blight in the prospects of these trader-teachers. In Canterbury itself, which was still the magnet of Protestant devotion, thirty-one men and women were burned alive during her reign, and the bewildered refugees largely sought safety in the Netherlands, where the Dutch were slowly making secure their independence. But from the deaths of Mary and Cardinal Pole in 1558 the welcome for Huguenots was certain. Little by little the financiers, the minor but most competent statesmen, the greater merchants, the theologians, and the women to whom faith was greater than worldly advantage came back across the Channel. They understood England as England hardly understood itself, and when the day of trial came in 1588, the trainbands of Canterbury mustered to the roll of Huguenot drums.

So the great tale goes on. Great Protestant families in France formed great families in England. The textile trades connected with artistry fell inevitably into the hands of the kindly foreigners. The arch-province of Canterbury lent them a habitation and a home in the Undercroft of the cathedral, where it is possible that they were also permitted to carry on their industrial labours.

The massacres of Saint Bartholomow made a turning-point. Among all the insensate, semi-religious crimes that have ever stained the pages of a great race, these will probably claim a high place. But the massacres were not so much a crime as a blunder. They were the final challenge of the Pope—who, to his eternal advertisement, held a special service of thanksgiving in their honour and struck a medal to commemorate them—against Western independence. But the game was already lost for him, and the wave of reaction against the Papacy carried the Huguenots into an industrial and social position that assured their future. The Edict of Nantes in 1598, combined with the military success of the Netherlanders, checked the inflow of Huguenots into this country, but the leaders of the movement understood well enough the ephemeral nature of the announcement, and the stream of emigrants from France soon began again. In 1685, after the revocation of the Edict, it became a flood, and few things in our history are more to our credit than our simple acceptance of the best gift any country has unconsciously made to another.

HISTORIAN'S TRIBUTE.

The chapel that is about to be pulled down near Leicester-square has had a chequered career, and only in its earliest stages had it any connection with the Huguenots tradition. But there is a certain interest in any memorial of those spacious days, and one cannot but remember of the Protestant Strangers, "who as in former days, so of late, have been forced to become Exiles from their own Country for their Religion, and for the avoiding cruel Persecution. Here they have found Quiet and Security, and settled themselves in their several Trades and Occupation; Western especially. Whereby God's Blessing surely is not only brought upon the Parish but also a great Advantage hath accrued to the whole Nation by the rich Manufactures of weaving Silks and Stuffs and Camlets; which Art they brought along with them. And this Benefit also to the Neighbourhood; that these Strangers may serve for Patterns of Thrift, Honesty, Industry, and Sobriety as well." This is a noble eulogium of the Huguenots, and deserves to be remembered. As a practical proof, of the virtues which he here commends so highly, the insistent presence of a line of Huguenot blood in the majority of our greater men to-day is curious. Wherever one turns, that strain of capacity, courtesy, and uncompromising loyalty still marks the man of Huguenot descent—and these are qualities that we can ill afford to lose in the unstable maelstrom of modern activity. Whether a church remains or not is of small moment, but it is a matter of importance to us that we should still have in our veins the stubborn ability that has played no small part in the elevation to the first rank of the industrial workers of England—and, be it added, of the United States as well.

ENGLISH PILGRIMS VISIT BOULOGNE.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Cardinal Bourne and Bishop of Arras and other French Notabilities seated on the steps of the Cathedral watching the procession.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

Moderate rain fell during the week ending 15th September, in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, Nasik and Savantvadi; it was slight elsewhere except in rest of Sind. More rain is urgently needed in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. The standing crops were damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, and by locusts in other parts of Sind, except Hyderabad; they were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur and were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops has commenced in some places. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing in parts of Sind and the Deccan Rabi sowing was retarded for want of rain in parts of the Karnatak and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Larkana and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts Sholapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Solapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. The public health was generally good. Prices show a tendency to fall in parts of Sind and are rising in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. The quantities of food-grains puchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	6 to 39
Gujarat	14 to 26
Konkan	9 to 34
Deccan	14 to 48
Karnatak	31 to 48

Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 13th September were 306 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

WHEN DID MAN FIRST EXIST?

In the July number of the "Bedrock" J. Reid Moir argues from the existence of flint instruments the existence of man in ages previous to the palæolithic age, says the "Review of Reviews." Great opposition was raised at first to deducing the presence of man from the flint instruments found in the palæolithic strata, but the "humanity" of these implements has been established without any doubt or cavil. Similar arguments are now used against the pre-palæolithic age, the chief being that these flints are produced by natural causes. The writer describes the flints he has found in prepalæolithic strata in Suffolk:—

In these three deposits we see the gradual evolution, consummation, and disappearance of a complex type of flint implement, and we have also seen that during the period between the laying down of the sub-red crag detritus-bed and the chalky boulder clay flints were undoubtedly flaked in at least six different ways.

In answer to the objection that these flints were produced by natural causes, he says that similar flints have not been brought forward which are known to have been produced by causes, and there has been no attempt to define the natural causes which might produce them.

Mr. Moir thinks that the opposition is partly due to "a residue of the old theological opposition to the Antiquity of Man," and is perfectly convinced that the "humanity" of pre-palæolithic flints will be as firmly established in future as that of the palæolithic flints is at the present moment.

ATOMIC THEORY OF MATTER.

In an article on "The Individual Atom" in the "Quarterly Review," W. C. D. Whetham traces the rise of the atomic theory of matter from the earliest times when it was simply a matter of philosophical speculation to the present moment, when "we have two distinct methods of making visible the effect of one single atom of matter shot out of that amazing form of automatic gun, a speck of a salt of radium."

Radium in one of its salts is always in a process of disintegration, which will destroy half of it in 1,760 years. In this disintegration the radium atom for some unknown reason becomes unstable and explodes, emitting an atom of helium. This atom of helium is emitted at such a velocity that it can travel two centimetres through air at ordinary pressure and carries a charge of electricity.

Professor Rutherford has been able to detect the passage of a single helium atom by its effect on the electric conductivity of the air.

Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, by a different method, has been able to show the path of an individual atom, says the "Review of Reviews."

If a volume of air saturated with water vapour is allowed to expand by a certain amount, the charge atom of helium passing through it will cause the vapour along its path to condense into minute drops of water, forming a line of cloud. This line of cloud Wilson has photographed, thus getting a picture of the actual path of an individual atom.

SEAT OF THE SOUL.

David Fraser Harris discusses in "Science Progress" "The Seats of the Soul in History," and reviews the many theories which from time to time regarded the cranium, the pylorus, or the pineal gland as the particular dwelling-place of the soul essence. Dr. Harris reviews the theories held by Descartes, Stensen, Newton Stahl, and last, if not least, the opinions of Gall, Spurtzheim, and other phrenologists. For himself he says:—

The modern problem is not where the soul is seated, but what precise modification of cerebral tissue constitutes the physical concomitant of a mental process—that the two processes are inimately correlated no one doubts. Until lately physiologists had been content to refer states of consciousness to states of activity of the bodies of the nerve-cells found inside the grey matter of the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. But the physiological psychologist, Dr. MacDougal, of Oxford, has brought forward some evidence which points to certain delicate junctions between the processes of the one nerve-cell and those of another as being the actual seats of consciousness.

A BARBAROUS PRACTICE.

We are indebted to a correspondent in Limerick for particulars of a very cruel practice which still prevails in that district, and mayhap in others—the plucking of geese while alive, says the "Westminster Gazette." In some cases heard the other day at Pallaskenry Petty Sessions an inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gave evidence of having seen a number of geese which had been plucked, and which were evidently suffering severely after the operation. The geese were "quite bare," and some of them had had their wings fractured in the operation of pulling the feathers. The magistrate fortunately took a serious view of the cases, and imposed in each case a penalty which, it is to be hoped, may put a stop to a proceeding which can only be described as barbarous.

TAXI TERROR AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me through your influential columns to draw attention to the most scandalous licence given by the Bandra Police to the taxi-drivers since the commencement, last Sunday, of the annual Bandra Feast?

Motors are rushing up and down the Bandra streets at more than 30 and 40 miles an hour thrusting the street "bipeds" into the gutters. On their refusal to be thus hustled up the punishment is anything from a slight bruise, by the touch of the majestic motor, to "accidental" death. And an actual demonstration of this was made on the very first day of the Feast when, at the sharp serpentine curve near the steps leading to Bandra Hill, a woman and child were knocked down by a taxi sweeping down, which to save the crowd on one side of the road from being mown down but being unable to check its speed, made a sudden swerve in its course thus striking a third unfortunate sinner against the new rule for expeditious motor traffic.

The taxi was duly taken up by a "representative of order" and a little while afterwards the same car was again to be seen plying with the same deadly speed. I am not sure how many accidents there have been in all up to now.

Would not the Police be better employing themselves in the streets than at the Fair? I believe the strength of the Bandra Police is temporarily increased during the Fair week. But the Police have been conspicuous only by their absence from the streets where careful regulation of traffic, especially motor traffic, would be needed.

It is to be hoped that the motorists' reign of terror which, if unchecked, promises to last till next Sunday at least, will be stopped forthwith and human life in the public streets of Bandra rendered at least a little less unsafe than that of the dumb. Dogs etc., are being run over as a matter of course!—Yours, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, 18th September 1913.

The service of Captain S. J. Bhathena, I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Captain W. A. Mearns, I. M. S., to act as Superintendent of the Hyderabad Central Prison vice Captain S. J. Bhathena, I. M. S.

The Governor in Council is placed to confirm the appointment of Mr. N. D. Gharda, LL.B., to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, from the 15th September 1913, during the period of deputation of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I. C. S., on special duty, till further orders.

Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S., is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr. J. B. Brooks to do duty as Divisional Forst Officer, North Thana, vice Mr. Jahangir Hormasji Irani, pending further orders.

The Reverend C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, is appointed to be Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay with effect from the date of retirement of the Venerable W. A. Dickins.

The services of the Reverend A. Cant, a senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., and Mr. H. P. Gibbs to be members of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

Dr. R. D. Dalal to be a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the vacancy of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. L. Arnim, D.P.H. (Lon.), I.M.S., retired, and to continue to do duty as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Southern Registration District.

Dr. Jamshed D. Munsiff to be a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the vacancy of Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, M.B., C.M. (Edin.)' D.P.H. (Bir.), I.M.S., reverting to military duty, and to do duty as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration District.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, to be Honorary Colonel of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

On return from leave Mr. E. M. Proes, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Shikarpur Canals District.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K.C., is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, vice Mr. Bowers.

No. E.-9384.—Rao Bahadur Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhagwat, L.C.E., Temporary Engineer, is granted one month's privilege leave from the date of relief.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of members and subscribers takes place on Sunday next the 21st Instant. His grace Dr. Jurgens will say Mass at 7 a.m. at the "Cathedral," Kalbadevi, and to preside at the meeting that will follow.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Catholic Staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, will be celebrated at Mount Marry's Bandra, on Sunday the 21st instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

BLUE RIBAND OF THE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, September 18.

At the half-yearly general meeting of S. I. R. A. members in Hebbal Camp last night, Colonel Belham as President took the chair and about fifty officers and men were present to consider thirteen suggestions, the more important resolutions being as follows:—

It was decided to refer to the council on the motion of Adjutant of Bombay Volunteer Rifles that funds permitting one-third of the cost of the railway fares of all teams coming from a distance of over 500 miles be refunded by the Association instead of the present rate of one 3rd class fare only per competitor.

The Commandant of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles moved that qualifying subscription for each volunteer corps with total strength of over 500 be Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 for corps under that strength. The proposal was favourably received and was carried except that the corps strength of 500 will be taken as 400.

A proposal to give the ordinary service sights a handicap of plus 2 was unanimously vetoed, the President remarking that a competitor should stand or fall by his rifle.

A suggestion to introduce a shoot at 900 yards was referred to next year's programme framers.

Color-Sergeant Tremenhere of the Bangalore Volunteers proposed the abolition of the system of classifying competitors on the ground that it had been a failure this year and also because the regulars themselves did not favour it. Captain Fowler, Cameron Highlanders, suggested classification according to use of service and aperture sights, but this was not welcomed. A member from the 7th Hussars remarked that the regular army competitor had no chance against the volunteer because the same facilities for obtaining practice ammunition were widely different between them. The President having called for the views of the representatives of the Buffs, Inniskillings and Dublin Fusliers present, which were against the change, Sergeant Tremenhere withdraw his proposal. At the instance of the same member it was resolved to take steps to refer the matter of the defective gallery target apparatus to next year's committee, the President remarking that they hoped to have the present Secretary with them for next four years.

The grievance concerning the inferior quality of the ammunition from the Kirkee factory was then discussed. The President said that a report of the experience of the members on this point would be made. Colonel Ward (Niligiri Volunteers) mentioned that Colonel Babington, the cordite expert at Wellington, had said that the Association should ask for six months old ammunition and not the very latest manufacture. What they were using this year had been made last July. Colonel Ward favoured direct supplies from Kirkee. It was resolved to go into the question seriously and do something before next years.

Before the meeting dispersed the President said he hoped to introduce defferent lettering and marking of butts and targets next year so that the apprehensions as to collusion between those in the butts and at firing points might be removed by this system. No man could tell who was to fire at a particular target as each shoot would deal with different numbers arranged a few minutes beforehand.

SOME CLOSED MATCHES.

A fine shower came on at last between 4 and 5 this afternoon, which was most welcome except to the competitors in the Lloyd Lindsay event and some hundreds of spectators of the horse and rifle competitors. In fact the shooting was quite interrupted on all the ranges for half an hour, and the ground was too damp and soft for further work; the "Cease fire" for the day was therefore signalled.

The results of a few more closed matches this afternoon are as follows:—

The Practice Unlimited Entries.—300 yards:—Class A.—Lieut. Reynolds, Nilgiri Vols., 34 points, Rs. 15; Capt. Bogie, Kolar Vols., 33 points, Rs. 9; Lieut. West, 2nd M. and S. M. Ry. Vols., 33 points, Rs. 6.

Class B.—Sergt. Huggins, Norfolks, 33 points, Rs. 9; Sergt. Airey, Norfolks, 33 points, Rs. 5.

Class C.—Corpl. Harrison, Bangalore Vols., 35 points, Rs. 18; Corpl. Lavender, Bangalore Vols., 35 points, Rs. 9; Sgt.-Major Darby, 2nd M. and S. M. Ry. Vols., 35 points, Rs. 7.

The Daily Sweepstakes.—200 yards:—Pte. White, 7th Hussars, 33 points, Rs. 3.

300 yards:—Trpr. Williams, Kolar Vols., 31 points, Re. 1.

600 yards:—Clr.-Sergt.-Instr. Tomlinson, East Coast Vols, Rifles, 33 points, Rs. 4.

700 yards:—Capt. Mathew, Kolar Vols., 30 points, Rs. 5; Col. Ward, Nilgiri Vols., 27 points, Rs. 4.

The National Rifle Association Championship.—Capt. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 286; Sergt. Paul, Kolar Vols., 282; Corpl. Burrows, Kolar Vols., 279 points.

BANGALORE CUP.

Eleven teams competed this morning for the Bangalore Cup, which is the blue riband of the meeting. The distances were 300 and 700 yards. Results:—

S. I. Ry. Vol., 488 points.
Kolar Vol., 475.
2nd Batt., Madras and S. M. Ry. Vols. and G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 474 each.
Dublin Fusiliers, last.

For the Cubbon Cup, the biggest event for the Indian Army, eight teams went down at the same distances with the following result:—108th Infantry, 458 points; 81st Pioneers, 446 points; 61st Pioneers, 443.

The best shot for the Bangalore Cup is Corpl. Berry, 2nd M. and S. M. Ry. Vols. with 66 points, and in the Cubbon Cup, Jemadar Abdoola Khan, 108th Infantry, with 63.

BRITISH AND INDIAN NON-COM'S CONTESTS.

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 17.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate (300 and 700 yards) was fired this morning in favourable weather. Twenty-two teams competed and the result was as follows:—

At the first distance, the team of the S. I. Railway Volunteers led with 132 points; the 2nd Calcutta Volunteers came second with 130 and the 2nd team of the S. I. Railway Volunteers third with 128.

At the second distance the 2nd team of the S. I. Railway beat their first team and won the plate with 252 points, their 1st team score being 250. The Calcutta Volunteers were 3rd with 241.

Sergt. Cullen of the S. I. Railway won the purse for the best individual aggregate with 66 points.

The Shadewalla Stakes, the corresponding competition for Indian Army was fired for at the same time, and was won by the 61st Pioneers with 231 points; the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers coming second with 221 and the 108th Infantry third with 220. Thirteen competed and the best shot was naik Rungaswamy of 61st Pioneers.

The matches are now beginning to close very rapidly. Some of the principal closed events this morning are as follows:—

The Higginbotham Cup—600 yards.

Class A.—Capt. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, 33 points, Rs. 25; Capt. James, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 32 points, Rs. 15; Lieut. H. Reynolds, Nilgiri Volunteers, 31 points, Rs. 10.

Class B.—Corpl. Bullen, 7th Hussars, 33 points, Rs. 20; Clr.-Sergt. Fraser, Cameron Highlanders, 33 points, Rs. 12; Trumpeter Bryant, 7th Hussars, 32 points, Rs. 8.

Class C.—Corpl. Coote, Nilgiri Rifle Vols. 34 points, Rs. 50 and cup; Clr.-Sergt. Instr. Francis, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Vols. 34 points, Rs. 30; Sergt. Rushton, Kolar Vols. 34 points, Rs. 20.

The Peter Cup.—700 yards.

Class A.—Lieut. P. K. Rothera, S. I. Railway Vols. 35 points, Rs. 25 and cup; Lt.-Col. Ward, Nilgiri Vols. 32 points, Rs. 15; Lieut. W. Higma, S. I. Railway Vols. 31 points, Rs. 10.

Class B.—Sergt. Kehoe, East Yorks, 32 points, Rs. 20; Sergt. Narburg, East Yorks, 31 points, Rs. 12; Sergt. Barker, 7th Hussars, 30 points, Rs. 8.

Class C.—Corpl. L. Richmond, 2nd Calcutta Vol. Rifles, 34 points Rs. 50; Sergt. Hill, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Vols. 33 points, Rs. 30; Vol. E. Dawson, S. I. Railway Vols. 33 points, Rs. 20.

The General Woon Prize.—400 yards from behind cover at vanishing targets.

Bangalore Rifle Vols. 22 points, Rs. 75; 1st M. and S. M. Railway Vols. 18 points, Rs. 30; S. I. Railway Vols. 18 points, Rs. 30.

Daily Sweepstakes.—600 yards.

Corpl. Coote, S. I. Railway Vols. 34 points, Rs. 15; Clr.-Sergt. Instr. Francis, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Vols. 34 points, Rs. 7-8; Lieut. L. West 2nd M. and S. M. Ry., Vols. 34 points Rs. 6.

700 yards.—Lieut. Rothera, S. I. Railway Vols. 35 points, Rs. 15; Corpl. A. Spears, S. I. Railway Vols. 34 points, Rs. 10; Corpl. Richmond, Calcutta Vol. Rifles, 34 points, Rs. 6-8.

1,000 yards.—Clr.-Sergt. Instr. Partridge, E. B. S. Railway Vols. 33 points, Rs. 4; Sergt.-Major Darby, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Vols. 32 points, Rs. 3.

INDIAN ARMY.

Some Indian Army results are as follows:—

The General Woon Stakes—400 yards.

20th Deccan Horse, 14 points, Rs. 32-8; 101st Grenadiers, 14 points, Rs. 32-8; 81st Pioneers, 13 points Rs. 10.

Casualty Team Competition.—for South Eastern Brigade Staff Prize:

108th Infantry (1) Rs. 88; 109th Infantry (2) Rs. 44.

Range-finding and Fire-control—for the Southern Army Prize.

81 Pioneers, 8 points, Rs. 88; 20th Deccan Horse, 8 points, Rs. 44; 108th Infantry, 6 points, Rs. 22.

The Practice Unlimited entries—300 yards.

Jemadar Ramjilal, 20th Deccan Horse, 35 points Rs. 28-12; Jemadar Kuppuswamy, 86th Carnatic Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 17-4; Jemadar Ahmed Din, 101st Grenadiers, 34 points, Rs. 11-8.

This afternoon's closed matches include:—

Lawrence and Mayo Prize—400 yards.

Class A—Lieut. R. Hamer, 108th Infantry, 20 points, Rs. 25; Chaplain Stone, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, 15 points, Rs. 15; Lieut. A. Fowler Cameron Highlanders, 15 points Rs. 6-8.

Class B— Pte. C. Coffey, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 20 points, Rs. 20; Trumpeter Kitchenham, 8th Hussars, 20 points, Rs. 20; Sergt. Richards, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 15 points, Rs. 7-8.

Class C—Sergt. Rushton, Kolar Vol. 30 points, Rs. 50.

Lawrence and Mayo Telescope.

Sergt. Gover, Bangalore Rifle Vols. 25 points, Rs. 21-8; Sergt. Mc Williams, E. I. Railway Vols. 25 points, Rs. 21-8.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

(To be run on Saturday 20th September, 1913).

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Beckmesser 9-13, Hilarity 9-10, Gunboat 9-0, Punt 8-8, Keerit 8-4, Wayward and Wild 8-3, Dalmatia 8-0, Valerius 7-12, Parkhill 7-8, Sugar Loaf 7-4, Refresher 7-2, and Hamara 6-8.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Satellite 9-12, Lithosian 9-10, Madrina 9-4, Pretty Good Sort 9-0, Caberra 8-7, Tartania 8-4, Borgie 7-7, Lady Douglas 7-2, Lord Reay 7-1, Starborn 6-12, Impecunious 6-7, and Silver Memory 6-0.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Nakib 9-12, Tajilmulook 9-11, Thank You 9-9, Gold Fish II 9-7, Sir Visto 9-4, Sir Knight 9-2, Purity 9-0, Regent 8-12, Money Gold 8-12, Dhaman 8-11, Beyrut 8-10, Gowahajmer 8-7, Thaboor 8-6, Valens 8-6, Lord Durham 8-6, Real Gold 8-5, Black Malik 8-4, Young Salanic 7-13, Mexico 7-10, Hadee 7-9, Trustee 7-9, Sweden 7-3, Harry Johnson 6-13, and Last Chance 6-0.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sunspot 10-2, Sparrow Hawk 9-11, France 9-7, Kimberley 8-11, Golden Ducat 8-7, Mysore 8-6, Young Hyderi 8-1, Shaiefelmulook 8-1, Welcome 8-0, Tulwar 7-9, Afzur Jung 7-9, Guy Fawkes 7-2, Salisbury 6-9, Maidania 6-9, Mushtesar 6-9, English Mail 6-8, and Berlin Girl 6-0.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Abdul Malik 10-5, Baloz 9-6, Young Majub 9-0, Singer 8-11, Zaki Pasha 7-11, Minerva 7-7, Solar Star 7-0, British King 7-0, Occident 6-0, and Real 6-0.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Division I.

Raspberry 9-4, Kimberley 9-3, Baldwin 9-3, Beynazeer 9-3, Bahlool 8-12, Zigomar 8-5, Lord Roseberry 8-2, Tenebreuse 8-1, Dilkush 7-11, Abdul Aziz 6-12, and Fado 6-10.

Division II.

Aden 9-7, Rummy 9-6, Mahboob 9-5, Grey Ghost II. 9-5, Mathatbaig 9-2, Flying Machine 8-12, Munsoor Beg 8-10, Jawan 8-9, Mushtary 8-4, Lot 8-3, Tezab 8-2, Safi 8-0, Grequa 7-4, and Nasirabad 7-2.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNEY.

LANCS. BEAT R. F. A. (KIRKEE) BY 2 GOALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

There were comparatively few outsiders on the Lancs.' ground except a few officers of the local teams, but the soldiers mustered in full strength to witness the struggle between the Lancs. and the R. F. A. in the Harris Football Tournament. The fierce wind and a slight shower, however, spoiled the game in its later stages.

A great sensation was created when the referee ordered Woods of the R. F. A. out for foul playing in the second extra half. Though the R. F. A. supporters called their men out, the skipper tried his best to outplay his opponents with the remaining men.

Much praise is due to the Lancs. The skipper, Spencer, who combined with Charnock, saved his side from many a tight corner, but the custodian was certainly off colour in the second half, which resulted in his giving his opponents a free kick, which was converted. It might be said that there was foul play on both sides and the referee judged accordingly.

The Lancs. scored 2 goals to the R. F. A.'s nil in the first half, and in the second half the R. F. A. pulled up with 2 goals, which placed them on level terms. Ten minutes' play each way resulted, and it continued in heavy rain. The Lancs. scored 2 goals in the extra time and won by 4 goals to 2.

HOME CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Rest of England Eleven beat combined Kent and Yorkshire team by an innings and 45 runs at the Oval.

Householder (having subdued burglar with discarded golf club): "H'm! That's the first time I've ever really liked that cleek!"

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 0;
R. G. A., 0.

A good deal of importance was attached to yesterday's game as though the Artillery at present figure third in the League table a win for the Bombay Gymkhana would have placed them there. As it turned out, neither was able to score at all, there consequently being no definite result. Both teams have been more strongly represented, but the new men on the R. G. A. right wing did well. Kerridge went centre half instead of centre forward and was an undoubted success, being very useful in helping his backs. There is no doubt that they had the better of the game, but the opposing defence was equal to them. On both sides some admirable chances went begging, and the Gymkhana forwards still show their old weakness in front of goal. Muir was an absentee, his place taken by Cooper, who is really a back. Barrett was very useful again at centre half, in which line Jaeger would have been better than at forward. All the defenders worked very well, Simmonds often serving them, and Waldren in goal proved a very able substitute for Heemskerk. Neither side deserved to lose, though as mentioned the military were attacking more than the civilians, and a draw was a satisfactory result. The attendance was poorer than a well fought game deserved. Though the Gymkhana started two short, it was not long before they were at full strength.

THE PLAY.

Defending the southern end, the Gymkhana were first to attack, Roach getting the ball away from Adams in time. At the other end Simmonds pulled Cooper up just as he looked like scoring, Cowell later was pulled up for offside. Waddams was guilty of a foul when disposing Massy, but this was neutralised by Hart lying off-side. Waldren cleared a long shot by Massy, who a moment later tried another, which rebounded off the cross-bar. Soon back, Hart missed a good chance, a foul keeping them well up, Cooper found off-side. More even play till Hart sent in a fine centre, but Cooper taking it on the run shot over. Waldren fisted away a dropping shot by Kerridge, but Cooper was off-side again. Awarded a free, Cowell headed just over. He next shot low, and in avoiding Cooper, Waldren fisted over his own goal. The corner was well placed, Hart heading close over. Off-sides now kept them off and a nice move saw Adams give to Jaeger, he to Evans, who centred again to Adams, but his shot went high. Coming back, Hart had another chance, but shot wide. Jaeger and Evans took it away on the right, but the former was then off-side. Osborne Smith next centred well, Cooper missed and Jaeger shot wide. Kilby giving to Jaeger, he fed Adams, but he did no good when well placed. Kilby again sent up nicely to Adams, who steadied the ball but drove it over, from which Waldron was called on but cleared easily. Adams once more got on near goal, shooting to the left. Half time arrived with no score.

Bombay Gymkhana..... Nil.
R. G. A. ..... Nil.

A few seconds after restarting Barrett was winded through Kerriege swinging his arm. From the free, the ball came in and a great chance went begging, Cooperage trying a feeble shot. At the other end, Massy was nearly through, Cowell giving Cooper an opening, but the latter was off-side. Waldren was severely tried, just getting the ball away as Cooper charged. The Gymkhana had their turn but Jaeger's shot being charged they were sent away. A long shot by Barrett cleared. Hart put in a smart run on the Artillery left, a hard one going over. A dangerous move by Begbie nearly proved disastrous when he passed back to Waldren, whose kick rebounded off Massy across the goal for Simmonds to clear from Cooper. From a corner Waldren tipped over the bar, but off-side had been given from which the ball was taken clear away. Barrett shot well, then Smith over a nice centre later by the latter, resulting in Jaeger and Cooper forcing a corner. From this Barrett got on and was pulled up for foul, though it looked as though Gateley was the one at fault. Cooper now went to Begbie's place, the latter half with Barrett forward. The first named in clearing sent across his own goal, Waldren saving well from Massy and Cowell, the former of whom then narrowly missed from a melee. Adams was the only one to follow up when they cleared. The Gymkhana were again defending with Simmonds conspicuous. Some very exciting play was seen, Hart centreing for three of his forwards to miss great chances, Waldren saving well for Simmonds and then Kilby to clear. A mis-kick by the former gave a corner, but Cooper cleared, Massy was then off-side. The Gymkhana were putting in a rush as full time was piped.

Bombay Gymkhana..... Nil.
R. G. A. ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

R. G. A.:—Quinn, goal; Roach and Gateley, backs; McDermott, Kerridge and Jerram, Halves, Durnan, Massy, Cooper, Cowell and Hart, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Waldren, goal; Begbie and Simmonds, backs; Kilby, Barrett and Waddams, halves; Evans, Jaeger, Cooper, Adams and Osborne Smith, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Inwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y. M. C. A. v. B. A. C.

The Treaty of Bukharest—(by one Military Prophet): Cost magnifique mais ce n'est pas la paix.

"OLYMPIC GAMES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A heated controversy is taking place in England as to whether Great Britain should spend the enormous sum of £100,000 on trying to win some games which are to be played about three years hence in Berlin.

It seems to me that the real question is quite obscured by a great deal of overstrained sentiment as to the value of present day "sport" to the nation and the individual.

The relative importance of the fact that, say an Englishman runs a quarter of a mile in 1/5 of a second faster than a Governor an American, and the economic value to the nation of £100,000 should be obvious to any unbiassed mind.

The advocates of this enormous expenditure must have for the moment lost all sense of proportion.

It has not occurred to them that such a sum expended on improving the conditions of life, in alleviating the misery of many thousands of our population in large towns in England, by opening up some of the slums and dens of disease and filth, which are a veritable disgrace, would do infinitely more for the good of the nation morally and physically than frittering it away on training a few men to win some games under conditions which, judging by past events, will only serve to bring out all the contemptible tricks of professional "sport."

If the country has to pay such a sum to find its best representatives at various games, it becomes a very fine distinction between that and paying a "professional" to play in a county cricket match,—and the generally accepted definition of an amateur becomes an emply phrase.

If the hundreds of sporting and athletic clubs now existing in Great Britain are not "sporting" enough to arrange competitions amongst themselves with a view to sending the best players to compete in Berlin, we had better at once be honest enough to admit that, as a nation, we are not sufficiently interested in the matter.

And what is to be the limit to this absurd waste of money? It bids fair to equal the competition in armaments which is at present beggaring the leading nations in the world. If after spending £100,000 we do not win at tennis in 1916, will it not be proposed to spend a million pounds on trying to do so a year or two later?

The King in the truest sporting spirit has said "Wake up, England," but it has never been asserted that he advocates our having to squander such a fabulous sum on these games. He would urge individuals for the sake of tradition and to show the Englishman's love of games, to enter keenly into all international athletic competitions—and it is that spirit that should be strong enough to help us to take a pleading place.

There could be no more wholesome sign of the times than that Englishmen are at last waking up to the fact that there are others who can play the games in which they have hitherto had the arrogance to suppose that they were, and must always be, supreme.

But do not let us be sordid enough to admit that we have to raise huge sums of money to get our amateurs to take sufficient interest, and to be well enough prepared to hold their own, after all our boasted superiority.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says that this money is to be largely expended on gymnasia and playing fields for the poor. Would not the money be far better spent on improving their general condition of life first? It will not do a youth from a filthy slum much good to take him to a football field for an hour or so a week and let him remain living in a state of dirt and squalor in his home.

The contrast would only make him all the more unsettled and do him no permanent good. Let them subscribe to a fund however large, the larger the better, towards the social and moral improvement of our poor; but let us help them by encouraging their self-respect which is impossible in the conditions they exist in now We shall not do it by spending money on training some of them to believe that the be-all and end-all of life centres in a game of ball.

And this proposed expenditure will do more than anything else to encourage the spirit of professionalism in its worst form,—those of that class who have not had the moral training which must go to make up a genuine "ameteur" in what I take it to be the true sporting sense of the term. First give the people clean and sanitary homes to live in, and then it will be time to spend more money on cricket pitches, football fields and polo grounds. There can be no "national disaster" involved in losing the high jump in Berlin to be compared with that which must inevitably overtake us if we continue to allow our poorest classes to live in their present condition as regards housing and sanitary surroundings.

There are the conditions that at present form the breeding grounds for crime and real national deterioration.

If the spirit of "sport" is not strong enough in the country to produce worthy competitors on the occasion let us frankly admit it; but do not let us squander such a force as is represented by £100,000 on comparative trifles whilst there are such crying needs as exist for the moral and physical improvement of our poorest and most degraded members of society.

It is more than probable that the next step in expenditure on the lines at present suggested will be to spend some more thousands of pounds on erecting public statues on their return to the winning heroes at the "Olympic" games, whilst as many thousands of men, women and children are half starving and living in almost indescribable conditions of dirt and squalor.

The ultimate fate of a nation will not depend on any army of athletes, professional or amateur, for in a physical sense the champion discus thrower is of no more use in the ranks of a modern army than any other private soldier who is a decent shot. But what will decide the place a nation holds in the world will be the social, physical, and moral condition generally of the greatest number of its members.

To remain blind to this fact is the surest way of courting a national disaster.—Yours, etc.,

C. E. H. Laughlin.

FEMINISM IN FRANCE.

CALLING OUT SOLDIERS' RIGHTS.

Instead of deviating into suffragism, French feminism is taking a different course, and is calling out for soldiers' rights. "We have a right to serve in the army as well as the boys," say the young French maidens, and some of the more elderly ones join in the chorus. The cross-Channel feminists call for votes for women. On this side they will soon be asking for guns for girls. The "Grand National," a special paper edited by Paul Vibert, the son of the great Girondin, Theodore Vibert, publishes a letter containing an appeal to the Minister of War signed by 900 young ladies, who describe themselves as patriotic daughters of France.

The letter says: "The undersigned young French ladies have the honour of submitting to you their patriotic desire, as follows. When the three years' service law comes into effect our active army will still be smaller than that of our eventual enemy. The shortcoming might be made up by utilising all the soldiers employed in the auxiliary services, the sanitary and commissariate departments. We, on the other hand, would be willing to undertake the duties of the auxiliary services. Frenchwomen have in the past illustrated our history, and we do not wish to do less than they. Many of us have been enrolled in the Red Cross services, but this is not sufficient, as we can perform other tasks as well—and besides, not all of us have the time to be trained for that service. Our fondest hope is to be able to offer to France our youth, and to share the honour of defending our country with our brothers. We, the daughters of France, beg you to have a law passed to that effect, permitting us to enter the military service, and to co-operate in the defence of our country."

M. Paul Vibert, in speaking of this petition, adds quite seriously that 200,000 men, now employed as cooks, tailors, cobblers, potato-peelers, clerks, musicians, etc., could be turned over to the active service, and he seems to suggest that their places might be taken every year by 200,000 girls, who could cook, sew, cobble, and make music for the army as well as the young men. He hopes that the Minister of War will at once put the idea into practice. M. Paul Vibert's father was not a poet for nothing. A fair amount of imagination descended to his son.

SELLING OF BEER.

DOUBLE RATE DURING PROHIBITED HOURS.

With reference to what was said in "Truth" of July 16 about the non-commissioned officer in charge of the canteen of No. 74 Company, R. G. A., when stationed at Rawal Pindi, selling beer to the men during prohibited hours at double rates, a writer in "Truth" says:—

I have received corroborative evidence about the facts from a man who was formerly in the country, and who when employed as a canteen waiter had a share in the "pickings" got out of this illicit trade. As to the laxity of the officers in allowing the trade to go on undiscovered, my correspondent is evidently of opinion that they winked at it, since "a blind man could have seen what was going on." Now that public attention has been called to the matter, I have no doubt the abuse has been stopped, but I sometimes wish officers would take the initiative in checking evil practices of this kind without waiting for "Truth" to put them right. The practice brought to light, by the way, is not confined to the 74th Company R.G.A., but is, I am informed, prevalent in many other canteens, and, what is worse, in sergeants' messes.

NEW PENSION RULES.

On the subject of the proposal of the Government of India regarding new pension rules, a writer in *Truth* says:—

I continue to receive letters from Indian Army commissaries protesting against the attempt now being made by the Government of India to whittle away the value of the proposed new pension rules by the imposition of absurd conditions. These have already been brought to notice in "Truth." Perhaps the most iniquitous of all the proposals of the Indian Government is to pay the pensions of retired officers residing in India at the rate of Rs. 12 to the £. This is sheer robbery and nothing else, for the official rate of exchange is fixed at Rs. 15. I do not understand how Government can justify itself in defrauding pensioned officers of 20 per cent. of what is due to them. Neither, I hope, will Lord Crewe, by whom the matter is now being considered.

RANGOON LOTTERY CASE.

RS. FIVE LAKHS RETAINED BY CLUB IN TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 18.

The District Magistrate, yesterday, commenced the hearing of the case against five of the Committee members of the Indian Telegraph Association Club, the charge against them being keeping an office for drawing a lottery and publishing proposal to pay any sum on contingency relative to the drawing of tickets in the lottery. Mr. Higginbotham, the Government Advocate, in opening the case for the prosecution traversed the various points of the charge. Counsel was charging on three drawing lists those for May and July last year and May this year. After dealing with the legal questions in connection with lotteries he dwelt on the advertisements in Burmese and English on the lists notifying the sweep and inviting subscriptions. The various systems adopted by the Club for the sale of tickets were sketched and attention called to the colossal growth of the sweep. The number of tickets printed in July last 175,000, was treble of the number ordered in the same month last year. The receipts for June 1911 were Rs. 20,900; in June this year they were Rs. 1,82,050 that is, a ninefold growth. Counsel then dwelt on the percentage retained by the Club in June 1911. In April this year it amounted to Rs. 31,270 and in June 36,410. In two years the total percentage was nearly five lakhs. Mr. Lucas, the District Superintendent of Police, who had taken out the warrant to search the Club premises then gave evidence as to the search and the books and papers seized. The prosecution counsel then read from minutes of the meetings of the club, the entries relating to the sweep.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

ARREST OF "BHADRALOG" BOYS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Some young Hindu "bhadralog" boys were arrested on Tuesday night at Dacca on a charge of making preparations to commit a dacoity. They are in custody pending investigation.

CHOLERA IN SYLHET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Ravages of cholera continue unabated in Sylhet district in Assam. Information from several villages in the interior is alarming. Sporadic cases have occurred in the town of Sylhet, some ending fatally.

ALLEGED BANK ROBBERY.

RS. 50,000 MISSING IN TRANSMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

It is reported that the Bank of Upper India has recently been robbed of G. C. notes to the value of Rs. fifty thousand. It is stated that the Bank sent the first halves of the notes to the Cawnpore branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla by post in an insured and registered parcel. When the cover was opened at Cawnpore only waste paper was found inside. The second halves which were forwarded later were also extracted in the same manner. The C. I. D. have the enquiry in hand.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF ARMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The case in which Norendra Nath Banerjee is charged under the Arms Act with being in illicit possession of arms was resumed on Wednesday before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Howrah. An Inspector of the Howrah C. I. D. stated that all the arms were more or less rusty. Evidence was then called with the object of showing that the weapons were out of order and that, that being so, the accused was not liable under the Arms Act. The case was adjourned to enable a revolver expert to be called.

MURDERER OF MISS MURPHY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

Sukhu, the man arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Murphy, is to be charged with the crime before the Magistrate of Basti to-mororw.

The following is the text of the representation by the Bangalore Young Women's Christian Association to the Viceroy, protesting against the Indian tour of Miss Maud Allan. The notice of it was given at both services at Trinity Church on Sunday, where it was signed in the vestry by about fifty officers' wives and others:—

"May it please Your Excellency,—We, the women of Bangalore earnestly desire to lay before Your Excellency the contumely to womanhood generally that will accrue should Maud Allan, the danseuse, be allowed to perform in India. We the undersigned, therefore, humbly beseech Your Excellency, on behalf of the womanhood of this land and elsewhere, to prevent this disaster."

TRAVELLING RUGS SPECIAL PURCHASE.

We have just received a large assortment of "TRAVELLING RUGS" in prices ranging from

Rs. 14-8 to Rs 47-8.

These are exceptional value ALL-WOOL, FRINGED, in Tartar Plaids and Heather Shades.

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"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

SCOTT.—At Bakloh, 3rd September, the wife of Captain H. St. G. S. Scott, 4th Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—STARK.—September 2nd, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, by the Rev. E. E. Taylor, M.A., Eric Mc W. Wright, Midlands, Rattota, fourth son of William M. A. Wright, M.D., Ulverton, Dalky Co., Dublin, to Hilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Stark, S.F.T.C.D., and of Mrs. Stark, Horton Court, Chipping, Sodbury, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

BRACKENBURY.—September 5th, at 32, Free School Street, Alice, wife of John Brackenbury, aged 48 years.

KEESS.—September 17th, at 2, Kamal Mansions, Colaba, Hannah Grace, relict of the late Edward Keess, in her 77th year. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children and grand-children.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Egypt due, 6 a.m.

Bombay City Police Dance at the Town Hall, 9-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Athletics v. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 4-40.

SATURDAY, September 20.

Cricket Match: Baronet v. Bombay Gymkhana.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters A, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Races Second Meeting, First Day, at Poona.

Concert and Variety Entertainment. New Gloria Church Hall, Byculla. 9 p.m.

MONDAY, September 22.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 4-45.

Harwood Association Football League: Grant Medicals v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Junior Polo Tournament.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per steamer Itinda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 23.

Harwood Association Football League: Y. M. C. A. v. All Black, Cooperage, 5-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 19, 1913.

THE AGRICULTURAL AWAKENING.

The Agricultural Conference which has just closed its sessions in Poona has illustrated very markedly the change which has come over the attitude of the people towards agricultural improvement and development. For ten years previous to 1906 there was practically no popular interest whatever. The official view was that Indian agriculture was as good as it was ever likely to be, and that any attempt at improvement was foredoomed to failure. Between 1904 and 1906 this view was modified, and in the latter year a provisional Agricultural Conference was held in Bombay with Sir John Muir Mackenzie as chairman. It was small: the agricultural interest in it was almost non-existent, and the discussions seem very largely to have been rather on politico-agricultural lines. A second conference took place in 1907 at Ahmedabad, but this again aroused little interest, and only served to mark the fact that landowners and cultivators cared for none of these things. When the next conference was held in Poona, in 1909, a change had come over the spirit of the scene: landowners, inamdars, leaders of the agricultural public and others crowded to its sessions. And it was evident that the old hopelessness, or the old self-satisfaction was gone, and that large numbers of those who counted in the matter were deeply impressed, not only with the possibility but also with the necessity of development in agricultural methods. The Conference of the present week has shown still more this same feeling. The Conference is no longer a political platform. The keynote of most of the papers read has been to show the results achieved by co-operation. The Government is far less appealed to than formerly And a general hopefulness, and feeling that things are changing, and changing in the right direction among the cultivators of the country, was a marked feature of the public and private remarks of the delegates.

The changed attitude was, perhaps, best illustrated by the attendance at the demonstrations at the Agricultural College farm last Tuesday morning. We are told that people who a few years ago would have hardly bothered to attend were tumbling over one another to see new methods of yoking cattle, ideal cheap and sanitary cattle byres; the method and results of feeding prickly pear to cattle; the growing of first class crops on dry land without irrigation; a new form of rock boring plant to be used in boring for water, and a crowd of other things. The interest was real, and the inquiries made showed that many of those present will attempt to carry out on their land and in their own villages much of what they saw. This shows that the old apathy among our leading landowners, farmers and country gentlemen, and among local district officials, so evident a few years ago, has disappeared, and the main hindrance to advance has been removed. As we have already said, the keynote of the Conference was co-operation. The power of co-operative credit in developing agriculture in villages: the establishment of Co-operative Societies for supply of manures, for sale and supply of seed, for supplying milk to cities; and many other purposes to which the co-operative method can be applied, —all these were discussed with a vigour and a knowledge, both in papers presented to the Conference, and privately, which is new to us in Bombay. And much of the discussion was from knowledge. Illustrations of success in nearly all these directions were freely given by men who had been in connection with them, and it was felt that in many of these matters we are no longer dealing with airy theory, but with solid fact.

No doubt a good deal of this change of attitude, which the Conference illustrates, and of the hopefulness which marked the Conference, has been due to the work of the Agricultural Department. The Director of Agriculture gave a summary of what it had done, and it was certainly a record of progress. Of course, he did not lay stress on the failures,—and there have been failures, especially in connection with the work on cotton. But whether or no the large amounts of money which the Agricultural Department now controls has always been spent in the wisest manner, the general result has been worthy of the self-congratulations of the Director. Perhaps the greatest work, however, which the Agricultural Department has achieved was not referred to by him at all,—namely, the winning of the confidence of the cultivators all over the country. This, which is vital for any progress in real agricultural improvement, has been done to a marked extent in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, and to a less extent in Gujarat and the Konkan. In the two former portions of the Bombay Presidency, the Agricultural Department, from all we learn, is besieged by applications for information, for visits from its officers, for advice as to crops, as to methods, as to implements and the like. And the same thing will happen, if we may anticipate, in other portions of Western India. Many of the members of the Agricultural Department have, at last, realised that they are agricultural misisonaries rather than officials,—that, being this, they are the servants of the people, and not their lords and masters. If this spirit can be maintained then the future is secure: it was this spirit, in our opinion, that gave the whole tone to the Conference at Poona this week, and showed the relationship of the Agricultural Department to the people in a new light.

This was the more marked as the organisation of the Conference was very faulty. The Council Hall, Poona, is not suited for such conferences. The accoustic qualities are extremely bad and the hour and a half spent by the officers of the Department in answering questions which had been addressed to them was almost entirely wasted, as hardly anyone could be heard. Further, the papers presented to the Conference ranged over such a wide field that only a very few of them could be discussed, or even presented to the Conference in any but the barest summary. Three or four only were at all considered,—those on the development of agricultural co-operation, on the application of the Irish system of organisation to agriculture in India, on the formation of local Government markets for cotton and other crops on the lines of the Egyptian system, and on the milk supply of Indian cities. And each of these would demand an article in itself. Others were certainly printed, but that was all,—and though they will be valuable in the permanent records, they were of little or no use at the Conference itself. In fact, the Poona Agricultural Conference of 1913 was remarkable, chiefly for the evidence which it afforded of a new spirit of ambition, of optimism, of hope, and of belief in the possibilities of agricultural progress and development among those who must be the leaders of any movement in this direction; and of the remarkable manner in which the Agricultural Department has conquered the prejudices of the people, and has won confidence for itself in its mission of promoting better agriculture in Western India.

MR. EDWARDES AND MAUD ALLAN.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police in Bombay, now on leave in England, has allowed himself to be interviewed in London on the question whether Miss Maud Allan should be allowed to give her performances in this country, and has expressed a definite opinion thereon. We regard this as a most improper proceeding. Mr. Edwardes is entitled to his opinion, even though it reflects a grave doubt as to whether he is quite the right man to be a Commissioner of Police in a civilised city, but he is not entitled to express it publicly, and to give it all the weight of his official position, when that position is temporarily occupied by another man. If every official on leave in England were to allow himself to be interviewed in the press, and publicly to express opinions on questions which the man temporarily filling his place has to decide, the administration of the country would often be seriously embarrassed. As a matter of fact Mr. MacTier, the acting Commissioner, has already expressed himself on the subject, and has, quite properly, in our opinion, informed Miss Allan's agent in Bombay that no obstacle will be placed in the way of the presentation of any performance that does not threaten to be objectionable. He ought not to have been subjected to the embarrassment of the official, whose place he is filling, expressing his free opinion in the London press. The impropriety of Mr. Edwardes' action is, in fact, so gross that it is to be hoped that official notice will be taken of it.

As far as the worth of Mr. Edwardes' opinion is concerned it does not appear to us, when he is divested of his office, to have any value at all. The opinion of the Commissioner of Police, as such, is of importance because he possesses certain powers in these matters, but the opinion of Mr. Edwardes is of no more importance than that of Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown. It is bad enough that our theatres and other public places of entertainment should be left to the tender mercies of the police, instead of being under the supervision of properly qualified persons, or public representative bodies,—it is almost comic to think of the public in Calcutta being at the mercy of a junior police officer, temporarily acting as Commissioner. But it would be intolerable if they were allowed to act on their personal prejudices, instead of keeping within the limits of the powers confided to them, as Mr. Edwardes seems to have done when, a year ago, as he has told the interviewer, he refused an application for Miss Allan to perform in Bombay. When Mr. Edwardes talks about the prestige of white women in such a connection, it is difficult to be patient with him. The remarkable symposium of opinions as to Miss Allan's performances, which we publish in another column, make it clear that only people who do not care to give the matter an impartial consideration, or who are ultra-neurotic, could conceive that the prestige of anybody would suffer from the presentation of these performances in India. But there is no reason to attach any importance to Mr. Edwardes' views on the prestige of white women. The lowest type of European Music Hall dancing, by artistes attired in costumes that closely border on the indecent, have been allowed to flourish in Bombay Cinematograph theatres, which depend, or should depend, for their existence on their ability to satisfy the police as to their propriety. Nor are we able to observe any punctilious concern for the prestige of white women, in the spectacle of wretched European women, exposed for hire like cattle in a market,—differing only from the latter in that they have the power to call attention to their own attractions,—which are an inglorious feature of the City. These are scandals which might well be removed, as they have been in Calcutta, by a vigorous Commissioner of Police. When Mr. Edwardes comes back he might exercise his zeal in this direction. But until he has done so, he had better leave the prestige of white women in somebody else's keeping.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord Hardinge and Crime.

In his speech in the Imperial Council on Wednesday His Excellency referred pointedly to the prevalence of unchecked crime in Bengal and the Punjab. Barring the fact that some of the dacoities in Bengal are labelled "political," a qualification to which His Excellency did not attach any palliating weight, Burma would appear to be in no better position of security from roving bands of armed robbers than the most restless parts of Eastern Bengal. And our remarks are confined to the alarming information furnished by the lastest Police Administration Report of Burma. As the Government document proves, the number of murders committed, 530 in a year, "is really appalling". There is no question but that the Police are utterly powerless to stem the tide of rampant criminality. Some allusion to this state of affairs obtaining in Burma in the Viceroy's opportune utterance would have tended to the removal of the prevalent feeling that Burma, which contributes the most to Indian revenue, has no place in the thought of Simla.

A Tragedy of the Gallows in India.

We have had occasion to express our decided views on the Sitapur case more than once. The enormity of the scandal has been all but admitted in so many words. To such as desire to learn the distressful story told with straightforward lucidity in a minimum number of words, we would commend the article under the above heading over the signature of Henry Cotton in the "Positivist Review."

Beri-Beri in Rice.

The recent Medical Congress took up the question of the origin of Beri-Beri as attributed to rice. In 1889 Dr. Eijkmann of Utrecht arrived at the conclusion that Beri-Beri was due to rice that was "polished", "highly milled" or "decorticated" and that "whole" rice was free from the disease. Dr. B. Noch, however, is of opinion that the substance in "unpolished" rice which acts as an antidote to Beri-Beri, is not a simple but a complex material. As "polished" rice is mostly prepared and exported from Burma. Dr. Fink who was for several years Civil Surgeon at Myaungmya is engaged on a special investigation on the wholesomeness or otherwise of rice as it is consumed in Burma.

"Dukhi Dadiba."

This is a Gujarati novel of nearly five hundred pages and twenty-five illustrations. It is offered to the memory of the late Seth Jamesdji Edalji Chinoy, of Seconderabad, is well bound, very neatly printed and priced at Rs. 3. The author, Mr. D. E. Taraporevala, claims to have based the plot, in the denouement of which much imaginative skill is displayed, on occurences from life. The novelist is a prolific journalist of popularity among Parsis, and the collection of opinions at the end of the story indicate that he is a favourite with Hindus and Moslems as well. Some of the portraits would not be classed as wholly unsuggestive, and it is questionable whether some of the pictorial representations, for instance the twenty-first, stand for Parsi Society in reality or probability. As Thackersay said, a fondness for novel reading is as natural to adults as sugar is to children. It is an unhealthy boyish palate which shuns sweets; and the man or woman who is not drawn to delineations of the joys and sorrows of his or her fellows is outside the pale of ordinary humanity above or below man. It is not equally certain, however, that a forced quickening of that natural appetite by constant sensational feeding conduces to healthy nerves or clear thinking.

Church Concert.

A concert in aid of a fund for installing electric lights in the Church Missionary Society's Church Hall at Girgaum, will be held in the C. M. S. Hall, adjoining the Girgaum Mission Church, which is situated between the Grant-road and Kennedy Railway Bridges, at 6 o'clock this evening. An excellent programme has been arranged. Among the amateurs who have kindly consented to take part are Miss Russell, Miss Girmwade, Miss Hilliard, and Messrs. Rushforth, Stedman, Comfort, Waddams and Clark Admission, one rupee, open to all.

"Universal Languages."

Mr. E. B. Osborn who writes on this subject in the "Ninteenth Century" very cogently supports the claims of English in the course of an article in which he arrives at the superiority of English by a reasoned process of elimination. "Instead of learning Esperanto he urges that "patriotic Englishmen should give their time to spreading a knowledge of their own magnificent tongue, an amalgam of the best in Latin and Teutonic speech, which is becoming more of a world language every day ..... Every year this truly universal language receives by birth or by immigration between three and four million adherents,—thirty or forty times as many as all the Esperantists in this weary world at the very least. Here is a practical proof. I have seen more of this planet than most men and was never yet in a place where English was not enough to carry out my business." It may be observed by the way, that Hindustani did not come into existence, as Mr. Osborn thinks, only in the latter half of the sixteenth century. Hindustani is as old as Amir Khusru of Delhi in the early fourteenth century.

Weekly Health Statistics.

The statistics of births and deaths in different localities in the city of Bombay for the week ending 13th, September 1913, show that in all 543 deaths and 422 births were recorded in the city, as compared with 734 deaths and 386 births in the correspoing week of 1912. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population was 28.82 as against 38.96 of last year. Out of a total mortality of 543, plague accounted for 4 deaths, dysentery 18, cholera 1, diseases of the respiratory system 168, fevers 63, old age 38, premature births and debility 62. There were 42 still births. No cases of small-pox were reported during the week. From the point of view of age 151 died under one year, 62 were from one to five years old and 330 above five years.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Day of the Newspaper Not yet Over.

"The Pioneer."—So far as present experience goes the mechanical distribution of news only stimulates instead of supplanting the demand for newspapers. A tape-machine in the club entrance-hall does not reduce the news-agent's bill any more than the most explict placard robs the newsboy of his customers. It may be hard to analyse the newspaper and define what are its intrinsic and distinctive holds upon the necessity of civilised man. But the day of its supersession seems as yet to be beyond prognostication.

The Right thing Done at Last.

"Indian Patriot."—Lord Charmichal has had the courage to do the only possible thing that could perhaps be done to suppress the dacoities—to issue gun licenses on a large scale. The administration report of the Police of the Bengal Presidency contains this welcome intelligence. The wonder is why this necessary—the only possible—step was not taken long ago. Indian newspapers have long been clamouring for it. The Bengal Indian Chamber of Commerce pressed for it. From the platform of Provincial and District Conferences we have been hearing the demand that Government should be free with gun licenses. But not until Lord Carmichael's attention was given to the dacoities was this very first step in their prevention undertaken in Bengal. This explains an attitude of official mind which, in spite of appeals for patience from friends like Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, most painfully strike the Indian mind.

What the Governor Should Do.

"The Parsi."—The question of improving the breed of agricultural cattle is one of great importance and we hope it will be prosecuted with due diligence. There are good many things in India that never go beyond the stage of suggestion, and we look forward to Lord Willingdon personally to pursue the matter. We are reminded when we say this of the very true observation which Lord Willingdon made, when he said that if the Governor wished to do everything that he wanted, he had to divide himself into several pieces. We hope it is not a remark of discouragement. Let 'the Governor' realize that there are many things to be done; let him also realize that the Government have resources which no one else has in this country, and if the resources are coming forth, we have no doubt that the Governor will find many to co-operate with him if that co-operation is invited in a spirit of trust and confidence.

Tedious and Tactless.

"The Statesman."—Mr. Sharp's letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University is a tedious production, and adds little to what has already been said on the subject of the University lectureships. The Government of India have not displayed much tact in carrying out their decision in this matter, but it is certainly true that the present attitude of the governing body of the University is inconsistent with the position taken up by the Vice-Chancellor in his famous speech on students and politics.

The Maidan in Danger.

"Times of India".—To some it may appear a small matter that two or three thousand square yards in one corner of the Maidan should be appropriated for four or five years for the pusposes of the Small Causes Court, but if there are any who hold that view they fail to understand the full significance of the proposal. A correspondent has suggested in our columns that this scheme is only the thin end of the wedge and he is perfectly right. More than one scheme is suggested which would deprive us of pieces of our open spaces, and if the full details of those proposals were to be published we have no hesitation in saying that the public would be filled with indignation.

The Quadrangular Contests.

"The Advocate of India."—Partisan feeling throughout the contests has run high, but possibly never has the influence of sport had a more broadening and combining influence on the communities concerned than in the prolonged tourney which has just concluded. The crowds which have gathered daily on the Maidan have comprised all castes and creeds, a cosmopolitan throng, which, outside Calcutta, it would be impossible to see in any other part of the world. Intermingled with a large sprinkling of Europeans, they have watched and cheered in friendly rivalry and have been aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm in following the fortunes of their favourite teams. It is the crowd possibly more than the game that we have been mostly interested in and animated by all the best traditions of the game they have demonstrated more forcibly than ever the catholic and levelling influences of sport. It does not matter so much who comes out on top so long as we continue to play the game.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

COMING MEETING AT SIMLA.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Railway Conference Association will commence its sittings on Monday September 22nd.

The following delegates will attend this year's session: The Hon. Mr. A. Muirhead, President; Mr. H. G. Adamson, Dholpur-Bari Railway; Colonel C. A. R. Browne, E. B. S. R.; Mr. A. M. Clark, B. N. R.; Mr. L. D. Condeman, Burma Railway; Colonel C. H. Cowie, North-Western Railway; Major H. A. L. Hepper, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. R. S. Highet, East Indian; Mr. J. A. Kellie, Rohilkund and Kumaon; Mr. C. B. Latouche, Jodhpur-Bikaner; Captain C. L. Magniac, Madras and Southern Mahratta; Mr. T. J. McCloughin, South Indian; Mr. J. A. Polwhele, Bengal Dooars, Major A. D. G. Shelley, Bombay, Baroda and Central India; Major W. Carew Smyth, Nizam's Guaranteed; Major W. D. Waghorn, Oudh and Rohilkhand; Mr. J. Walker, Bengal and North-Western; Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler, Bhavnagar State; Mr. Vernon Woods, Assam Bengal; Mr. S. C. G. Wood, Bombay, Baroda and Central India (on behalf of Morvi and Gondal Porbandar State Railway); Mr. C. V. Bliss, Secretary to the Railway Conference.

Among other officers attending will be Mr. W. C. Anderson, Great Indian Peninsula; Mr. L. C. D. Bean, North-Western; Mr. R. K. Beirnacki, Chairman, Loco and Carriage Superintendent's Committee; Mr. R. L. Bliss, Assam Bengal; Mr. F. L. Bigg-Wither, Burma; Mr. J. Coates, Kalka-Simla; Mr. H. M. Surane, Madras and Southern Mahratta; Mr. E. H. Dwane, Nizam's Guaranteed; Mr. G. H. Emmerson, East Indian; Mr. W. C. Gaye, Nizam's Guaranteed; Mr. R. Greenall, Madras and Southern Mahratta; Mr. C. Ismay, Bengal-Nagpur; Mr. W. Jenkins, Bengal and North-Western; Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Secretary, Loco. and Carriage Superintendent's Committee; Mr. J. A. Marshall, East Indian; Mr. W. Miller, Bengal and North-Western; Mr. J. H. Murray, Eastern Bengal; Mr. N. Pearce, East Indian; Mr. A. C. Rumbell, Great Indian Peninsula; Mr. G. W. V. Rhe-Philipe, North-Western; Mr. U. H. Scott, Eastern Bengal; Mr. W. Shakespear, Bengal-Nagpur.

BATTLE IN TRIPOLI.

ITALIANS' COSTLY VICTORY.

GENERAL KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Sept. 17.

[illegible]lian troops commanded by General [illegible] were pursuing rebels from the [illegible]d position at Gsur, midway [illegible] Benghazi and Derna, when [illegible] encountered the enemy in a [illegible]roken, wooded country. After a stubborn engagement the enemy were beaten off with the help of timely reinforcements.

General Torelli died in the forefront of the battle.

The Italians lost 2 officers and 18 men killed and three officers and 70 men wounded. The rebels had heavy losses, including important chiefs.

[illegible]RK-BULGAR PROTOCOL.

ALL TURKISH DEMANDS CONCEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Turkish and Bulgarian delegates at Constantinople settled the frontier question yesterday. It is expected that the protocol will be signed to-day.

The Bulgarians offered to build at their own expense a railway between Adrianople and Baba-Eski in exchange for Demotika.

The Turks declined and Demotika was awarded to Turkey practically all of whose demands have been conceded.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BROOKLINES, Sept. 18.

In the second qualifying round for the American Open Golf Championship, the Britishers played brilliantly. Ray's card was 74 and 74, the next best being Reid, of Banstead, 72 and 77.

MacDermott, the American favourite, qualified with 80 and 81.

Betting favours Vardon, with Ray close second.

INDIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The "Daily Express" states that the authorities are considering the appointment of Sir Ian Hamilton in succession to Sir O'Moore Creagh for the Command in India.

The paper further states that it is probable that the post of Inspector-General of the Forces will be abolished.

TROOP TRAIN HURLED INTO RAVINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NICE, Sept. 18.

A troop train between Cannes and Grasse was derailed and three carriages fell into a ravine fifty feet deep. Twelve persons were killed and twenty injured.

MR. BALFOUR AT BALMORAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Balfour has arrived at Balmoral where Mr. Churchill is the Minister in attendance.

FIRE AT GHENT EXHIBITION.

FOUR PAVILIONS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A fire at the Ghent Exhibition at midnight last night resulted in four pavilions being destroyed. The fire was extinguished.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The death is announced of the well-known Socialist Quelch

CRISIS IN FAR EAST.

NON-COMPLIANCE OF JAP DEMANDS.

BRITISH ACTION AT PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Sept. 18.

The compliance of China with Japan's demands is limited to minor points. No answer has been given to the demand for apology or for the dismissal of General Changhsun.

It is stated that Great Britain was consulted before the demands were made, and promised diplomatic support at Peking, but discountenanced the idea of naval or military action.

OFFICER'S MOTOR MISHAP.

GERMAN VISITOR TO FRENCH MANŒUVRES INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Major Winterfeld, German attache attending the French manœuvres, was seriously injured to-day by his motor car being overturned. His pelvis was fractured.

M. Poincare, the French President, has made repeated enquiries after his condition.

BERLIN SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

PROFESSOR MAAS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Professor Maass has been released. The authorities are satisfied that he acted in self-defence. The affair has caused a sensation in Berlin.

Professor Maass, it appears, had written articles alleging that Captain Westernhagen had promised an intermediary £108 to obtain for him the position of Court Chamberlain in the Principality of Lippe, and that after his appointment he refused to pay.

The two met outside the Court of Honour and had words.

Westernhagen, a huge man, picked up Professor Maass, who is a little elderly man, slapped his face and repeatedly flung him against the wall.

Professor Maass thereupon shot him through the heart.

STORY OF THE LOST PEARLS.

OFFERED FOR A GLASS OF BEER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It appears that the workman who discovered the parcel containing pearls belonging to the pearl necklace offered the pearls in exchange for a glass of beer, which he was refused.

His two mates, with whom he entered the public house, advised him to throw the pearls in the gutter saying that they were not worth twopence. After the finder had given the pearls to the police as being of no value he found one in his pocket. He later visited several public houses with his mates offering what he called a marble or a bead for a drink or a penny. He subsequently lost it.

The police yesterday were searching the public houses for the pearl which is one of the finest in the necklace and is worth three thousand sterling.

The question of the division of the reward is an interesting problem.

FIGHTING IN SPANISH MOROCCO.

RAISULI ON THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Spaniards are again severely pressed around Ceuta, where Raisuli, who is noted for his antagonism to the French, has assumed the leadership of the enemy. Strong reinforcements are leaving Spain.

CHANCELLOR'S INTERRUPTED HOLIDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George has returned from the Continent unexpectedly and will proceed north to see the Chief Whip.

ULSTER GOVERNMENT.

"ILLEGAL BUT NECESSARY."

"KING" CARSON'S ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Speaking at the parades of Ulster Volunteers, yesterday, Sir Edward Carson said the time for talking was ended. Representatives of the whole of Ulster would meet in council next week to arrange details for a Government, which, of course, will illegal; but they must not be afraid of illegalities in the protection of their rights.

Mr. F. E. Smith said the Unionists would not be a party to a conference, the basis of which was Home Rule. He said that the English who encouraged Ulstermen would not fail them in the hour of need.

GIFTS TO DALAI LAMA.

MAGNIFICENT TOKENS OF BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Sixteen gifts for presentation to the Dalai Lama by the Government of India, which have been prepared in London, have been viewed by the India Office officials and are awaiting shipment. They include a superbly fitted mahogany case, five feet long, containg in the centre signed miniatures of the King and Queen framed in gold, and a gold loving-cup. Among other presents are a gorgeously bound set of the "Encylopaedia Britannica," a set of gold candlesticks, a saddle and a telescope.

THE OMAN RISING.

"TIMES" URGES BRITISH INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

"The Times" contains an article today on the rising in Oman. The paper says that the rising is causing some perplexity to the British Government. The present trouble is more serious than the previous one, and Britain has a special interest in Muscat. Unless the Sultan can overcome the Pretender and regain the lost date lands in the Semail Valley, he will cease to be Sultan of Oman and will degenerate into the Sheikh of Muscat, shielded by British bayonets. The reluctance of Whitehall perpetually to undertake expeditions into this wild land is natural. There is still some hope that the revolt may dwindle, but apart from questions of honour and friendship, the strategic importance of Oman and its ports is too great to permit Britain to countenance the downfall of the Sultan.

SACRILEGIOUS MATS.

JAPANESE GOODS THAT HURT MOSLEM FEELINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 18.

The Mahomedans of Rangoon have petitioned the Viceroy for a prohibition against the importation into British India of manufactures bearing inscriptions, verses or texts from the Koran or other sacred books of the Mussulmans, subjecting offenders to penalties prescribed under the Sea Customs Act for such offences.

This petition is the outcome of strong feeling against local firm who in July last year imported from Japan two thousand mats inscribed with a picture of a mosque and the *Talma* or Creed, "There is no God but one God and Mahomed is his Prophet." These mats were seized by police to prevent the disturbance which was feared if the sale were allowed and the firm that had them for sale was ordered by the District Magistrate to refrain from selling the mats for two months, which period was extended by the Local Government for one year in December last year.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

The Reception Committee of the Punjab Hindu Conference at Amballa have decided to hold the next conference on the 7th and 8th December instead of during the Dussehra holidays as usual. The postponement was due among other reasons to the desirability of holding a preliminary meeting of leading Hindus of the province at Lahore during the Dussehra holidays to draft the revised constitution for the Conference to be laid before the next Conference. The present rules which have led to some disagreement over the election of President are considered defective.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

HEAD OF BOMBAY POLICE INTERVIEWED.

REFUSAL OF PREVIOUS APPLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police of Bombay, in an interview with a representative of the *Evening News* to-day said that a year ago he had refused the application of Miss Maud Allan's agent to allow her to perform in Bombay.

Mr. Edwardes said that if one could restrict the audience to Europeans there would be no objection to Miss Allan's visit, but that would mean pecuniary loss. Even if the "Salome" dance were omitted he would ask Miss Allan not to come to Bombay, as the prestige of white women would be to some extent injured.

CALCUTTA POLICE OPINION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Interviewed to-day by a "Statesman" representative, Mr. Clark, acting Commissioner of Police, said there was nothing to prevent Maud Allan appearing in Calcutta so long as she adhered to the police regulations and did not put on an indecent performance. Mr. Clark said it was for the authorities to decide whether the performance was undesirable.

"Personally," he said, "I fancy that if Maud Allan does come to India we shall be able to come to some arrangement with her. There are plenty of dances which she gives which cannot be considered objectionable wherever they are performed."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The centre of disturbance near Benares this morning will probably continue moving towards the Nepal Hills. A few heavy falls reported from Bihar but the area of rainfall has not extended further westwards than Lucknow. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces; fairly general in Lower Burma and Bengal; and local in Berar, Bombay-Deccan and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Mysore..

Kyakpyu reports two inches; Akyab and Minbu, one and a half; Myitkyina, one; Sibsagar and Silchar, two; Cherrapunji, four; Narayanganj and Darjeeling, one; Dinajpur and Hazaribagh, two; Darbhanga, four; Patna and Gaya, three; Naya Dumka, one; Gorakhpur and Lucknow, three-quarters; Benares and Bahraich, a quarter; Akola and Tinnevelly, a half; Poona, three-quarters; Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly, a quarter.

Forecast:—Heavy rain in Bihar and adjacent districts in the United Provinces.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIKHS AND "KIRPANS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council at Simla questions will be asked by different members re the introduction of communal and racial differentiation in the awarding of Government scholarships in the Matriculation and First Arts examinations and regarding raids and dacoities in the province. The Hon. Mr. Gajjan Singh will draw the attention of Government to the fact that a Sikh has been convicted at Sargodha under the Arms Act for possessing a "kirpan" and that some Sikhs have been deprived of kirpans in the Attock district. The kirpan is one of the five articles enjoined by the tenets of the Sikh religion to be carried by every Sikh on his person.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 13th September 1913 stood at 1,175 against 1,663 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 591, Madras, 48, Bengal 1, Bihar 79, the United Provinces 174, the Punjab 27, Burma 81, Mysore 132, Hyderabad 17, Rajputana 24 and the North-West Frontier Provinces 11.

BOY BRIDEGROOM'S SHOCKING CRIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

A boy bridegroom, aged 14, of Sukkur, has been arrested on a charge of poisoning his girl bride, aged eight, and her mother.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENED.

LONDON BUSMEN DECIDE TO GO OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

All the goods stations at Birmingham are closed to-day and 5,500 men are idle.

The outlook in Liverpool is more promising, the Strike Committee having renewed the offer to negotiate with the North-Western Railway. A number of strikers in Liverpool have resumed.

Eighty busmen of Messrs. Tilling and Co. are not working to-day. Only twelve were working at midnight.

At the meetings held by busmen it was declared that they insisted on the right to wear badges and on the reinstatement of those men suspended by Messrs. Tilling and Co.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The delegates of the National Railwaymen's executive left Birmingham for London yesterday with a demand from Birmingham and the district for a national strike.

The Coventry railwaymen have passed a resolution protesting against the drastic action of the Liverpool and Birmingham railwaymen having been taken without the sanction of the executive.

It has been arranged that all London motor-busmen shall strike at midnight to-morrow unless Tilling and Company yield.

ARMY NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Lieutenant A. G. Russell, No. 3 Mountain Battery, is transferred to the Home establishment.

Major G. Corrie, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on the 24th September on appointment to the No. 6 Mountain Battery at Khyra Gali.

Lieutenant Taylor, 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Wallace, 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, are transferred to the Home establishment.

The following officers appointed to the Unattached List for the Indian Army posted to British Regiments as shown against their names: 2nd Lieutenant H. Greene to 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; 2nd Lieutenant M. C. Day to 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant G. Gillan to 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; 2nd Lieutenant F. Firth to 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant R. M. Bruce to 4th Battalion Kings Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd Lieutenant N. F. Bickmore to 4th Battalion Kings Royal Rifle Corps and 2nd Lieutenant R. MacIvor to 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment.

Lieutenant Cameron, No. 25 Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 17 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on the Home establishment.

Major General Forster vacates the command of the First Infantry Brigade at Quetta on the 23rd September, on expiration of his present leave.

The following retirements of Indian Army Officers are approved:—Brevet Colonel A. Nicholls from 22nd October, Lieutenant Colonel Carpendale, 8th Cavalry from 2nd November, Major G. H. Badcock from 16th October.

BODYGUARD SPORTS AT POONA

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT HOME."

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon were At Home at Government House this evening in connection with the annual Bodyguard Sports which practically spells the wane of the Poona season. Their Excellencies received between four and five hundred guests who passed from the throne-tent to the well arranged grounds from where a view of the sports going on below was obtained. Major Greig, Military Secretary, presented the European guests and Mr. Barucha, Oriental Translator to Government, the Indians. The presentations went on for an hour. Their Excellencies shook hands with all and extended a warm welcome to their guests. While the presentations were taking place and the Governor's band was playing at intervals the final of the mounted combat and individual ten-pegging were decided. Meanwhile dense clouds threatened and at half-past five or six there came a blinding downpour which continued for half an hour curtailing the programme of the sports.

H. M. S. SWIFTSURE.

ARRIVES IN RANGOON PORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 18.

H. M. S. Swiftsure arrived in Port late yesterday evening and anchored below Hastings Point.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

AGENDA OF POONA MEETING.

RESOLUTIONS ALREADY PASSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

His Excellency the Governor will formally open the proceedings of the Provincial Co-operative society at the Council Hall at 11-30 to-morrow morning with a speech, and the Registrar, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., will summarise the results of the Divisional Conference.

Sub-committees will subsequently be appointed to consider the following subjects presented to the Conference:—

(1) Education the First Condition of Co-operation, by Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey.

(2) Co-operation among Mill-hands, by Mr. G. K. Devdhar, M.A.

(3) Co-operative Housing Associations, by Mr. K. M. Desai.

(4) Common Defects of Co-operative Societies, by Rao Saheb Deshmuk.

(5) Desirability of a District Bank, by Mr. Pendkar, M.A.

(6) Co-operative Societies and Village Sanitation, by Mr. R. G. Nark.

The above papers and the following others will form subjects for discussion on Saturday:—

(1) The Secretary and his Remuneration, by Mr. V. M. Horlekar.

(2) A Co-operative Journal in English, by Mr. P. V. Ramunni.

(3) Co-operating Housing Associations, by Mr. K. N. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Ahmedabad.

(4) Co-operative Housing, by Mr. S. S. Talmati (which includes Building Societies, Co-partnership Societies, Aids to Co-operative Housing and Work in India).

(4) Limitations of Loans to Rural Societies, by Mr. G. K. Desai.

The resolutions passed by the Co-operative Conference, Northern Division, on the 12th February 1913, were to the following effect:—

This Conference is of opinion that the attention of the Rural Co-operative Societies should be drawn to By-law 38 and that they should encourage the members to make greater use of the by-law than is done at present, by opening savings bank accounts for them under the home safe system; and that those societies who have not provided themselves with the pass-books for members should do as a lesson in thrift.

That sub-committees for the purchase and sale of seeds may be appointed by some rural societies for the benefit of the members as a part of their business.

That it is advisible that a group of societies, where conveniently situated, should employ a full-time secretary to do the work of the societies forming that group.

That some difficulty is experienced owing to the maximum share limit of Rs. 1,000 prescribed for individual members under the Act.

That the Conference is pleased to learn that an attempt is being made to start two unions to supervise and finance societies forming the union, and recommends that Government should assist the unions by contributions towards working expenses.

The resolutions passed by the Co-operative Conference of the Central Division held at Ahmednagar on the 25th March 1913 were as follows:—

That this Conference is of opinion That, for the purposes of mutual help and the supervision of societies, unions, formed in localities where societies already register 10 or more, should be of great use.

That, wherever possible, people should be induced to make small savings, and that, in order to attract local capital, it is desirable that the management of a society should command confidence.

Where capital and membership is small seed stores should be worked as branches of the credit society.

That the central bank should lend to other societies at 6 per cent. in the initial state of their growth.

That measures for improving the hand loom industry have hitherto been attended with good results, and that Government should continue those measures in future.

That societies should gradually use a part of their capital towards liquidating their debts.

That share societies may raise loans up to a limit of ten times their subscribed capital plus the reserve fund

That the limit of withdrawal from post office savings banks, viz., Rs. 1,000 in a month is inadequate.

URDU PUBLICATIONS FORFEITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The Bengal Government has declared all copies of the issue of the Urdu newspaper "Hilal" of the 17th August last published in Calcutta forfeited on the ground that it contains an article entitled "Mashhed Akbar" in which it is suggested that the British Government will not respect the religion or the blood of its subjects. Another Urdu pamphlet entitled "Dard Jigar" published in Calcutta has also been declared forfeited as it contains passages in which it is suggested that Government officials have been acting with tyranny to Mussalmans in India.

A Minority of One.—"Your friend Jaggs seems to think well of himsel." —"Yes, and thereby affords a pathetic example of a hopeless minority."

MORE IRISH RIOTS.

FARMHANDS FIRED ON BY POLICE.

PROCESSIONISTS SMASH WINDOWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Farmhands, who are members of the Transport Workers' Union, rioted at Finglas, near Dublin, to-day.

The police fired revolvers into the rioters. A boy was shot and is in a critical condition.

A procession of strikers smashed the windows of trams in Dublin.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

CROWDED MEETING AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

A crowded meeting of the residents of Simla was held at Rivetts Hall to consider the position of Indian in Canada. Among those present were Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Sir Ebrâhim Rahimtoola, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. V. R. Pandit, Madan Mohan Malavyya, Mr. Ghuznavi, Nawab Sayed Muhammad, Mir Asad Ali, Malik Tewana, Mr. M. S. Das, Mr. Burna, Dr. Rash Bihary Ghosh, Sardar Daljit Singh, Rai Bahadur Sri Ram, Mina Mahomed Shafi, Mr. Shadilal Dharamdas Suri, Rambhuj Dutt, Nawab Sa[illegible]buland Singh, Jailal, Mir Mahom[illegible] Khan, Mohanlal Fir Buksh and Mr. Harish Chander.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea at the outset thanked the meeting for electing him chairman and said that that was a pan-Indian meeting and that their cause which had been founded on the highest justice was bound to succeed. He said: "Let there be no mistake as to the attitude of this meeting. We are here not to oppose or to record our protest against any of the proceedings of the Government, but to express our gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his pronouncement yesterday and to make certain submissions in accordance to the spirit of that pronouncement.

That pronouncement has deepened our esteem and affection for him. His Excellency stands forth as the watchful guardian of the interests of our countrymen abroad and by this demonstration we want to proclaim to the world that behind His Excellency's pronouncement is the voice of a united India."

Continuing, Mr. Bannerji went on to say: "The issue involved not only affected the interests of our countrymen in Canada but raised the wider question of our status as citizens of the British Empire. Were the Indians to be barred out of the Self-Governing Colonies or were they to be treated as outcasts subjected to galling restriction, humiliating to national self-respect?"

CITIZENS OF THE EMPIRE.

"As to the incident of British citizenship he returned to Queen Victoria's Proclamation when equality of status was definitely promised. The Colonies were violating that part of the Proclamation and that meeting was held to vindicate the Proclamation and uphold the honour of the Sovereign and the British nation and he was confident of success, for behind them lay the whole weight of the moral support of the Government of India, for His Excellency the Viceroy had declared yesterday that it was the duty of the Government of India to maintain equality of rights of the Indian people in other parts of the world. The Viceroy was the firm supporter of the vindication of their constitutional rights.

BAR TO ENTRY.

Turning to the Canadian question Mr. Bannerjea said that there were four thousand five hundred Indians and a few were women. This was due to the "continuous journey" regulation. It was a bar to the entry of Indians in Canada. Other Oriental nations were more favourably situated. Ninety per cent. of Indians in Canada were Sikhs. Many shed their blood in the service of the Empire and that was their reward. His Excellency the Viceroy had obtained a certain bonus for them for which they were deeply grateful, but then there was the fact that Indians were barred out of Canada. They could not submit to this.

Mr. Bannerjea, proceeding, said "I recommend the appointment of a mixed commission of officials and non-officials to visit the Self-Governing Colonies with a view to report upon their position and conditions so that the Government may take full action in the light of official knowledge. However that may be, we are grateful to our countrymen who have come to enlighten us as to their position and ours. We desire to assure them of our sympathy and of our firm resolve to co-operate whole-heartedly with them in the struggle in which they are engaged. In your name I charge them to carry them this message to our countrymen in Canada.

Mr. Nand Singh, a delegate from Canada, explained at considerable length the position of Indians in Canada and the attitude of the Canadian Government.

Three resolutions sympathising and expressing co-operation with Indians in Canada and tendering grateful thanks to H. E. the Viceroy were put from the chair and carried.

Mr. Shafi then explained the resolution in Urdu and moved a vote of thanks to the chair.

The meeting then separated.

BURMA FRONTIER.

EXPLORATIONS IN LOHIT VALLEY.

INTERESTING SIMLA LECTURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, 18.

Under the auspicies of the United Service Institution, Captain Waterfield delivered an interesting lecture this evening on the explorations which he and the late Captain Prichard carried out beyond the Burma frontier while on duty with Mr. Barnard's. Mission.

Captain Waterfield said: We will now start on our journey. We left Sadiya on October 13th by country boat for Chonkam, a village of the H. Kamti Shans settled in Assam. Their Sawbwa Chowna, whom you see on this slide is a great traveller and accompanied both Needham and Noel Willamson on many of their expeditions. He was most useful to us in procuring coolies, though eventually the Mijus would not carry for us even at his orders except at their own price though they were forced to do so. Later from their camp they paid a visit to Brahma Kind, a very sacred pool of the Lohit and they were rather disappointed with the place.

Captain Waterfield then described the country on the left bank of the Lohit river and also the manners and customs of the Miju tribe who were most annoying, at times extraordinarily lazy, often impertinent, but never truculent. From the Miju country, the party proceeded to Kahao and here they were met by the officiating jongpon of Yika who was most polite and presented them with a piece of muslin meant to represent a scarf. He was very nervous lest we should attempt to go on via Rima and Dokong and so down the Taron. He told us the road was interested by Tibetan soldiers who were of the rude licentious type and he feared that they might mistake us for Chinamen and if any thing disagreeable should happen to us that his would be the first head to come off. We played on his fears to send us up the Dichu and as we thought to the Taluk but the pass at the head waters of he Dichu is the Di plix la while the tax taluk la is about four miles to the south at the head waters of the Saalti. The road up the valley of the Dichu is an easy gradient the whole way to the foot of the pass where one has a steep climb of the pass. I found by hypsometer to be 14,147 feet. The party then followed down the Scinkuwang as far as its junction with the Adung Long of only about 2,000 feet. The height of the pass I found by hypsometer to be 14,147 feet." The party then followed down the Scinkuwang as far as its junction with the Adung Long Chu or Namtamai where they met a few Tibetan settlers who owe no allegiance to anyone. About that time the head water of the Namtai was closed by snow and also their stores and rations were partically finished and the party accordingly made for Hkampt Long. From there they set out in January to go up the Traton valley and experienced difficulty in obtaining coolies in which they eventually succeeded by bringing the Lokkum Sawha with a double handled gun and some cartridges. They had a rough time in crossing the Taunket. He said "I will divide our journey up the Traton into two parts: the first from Ali on to Mawn called locally the Saywang and from Mawn to where we were turned back by the snow and bad weather. The people who live in the first section call themselves Tarons, those in the northern section Changko Tarons. The Tarons appear to be like Lisus. They have taken the Lisu dress and a good many of them can talk the Liso language."

AN IMPASSABLE COUNTRY.

Captain Waterfield described the journey in detail and said the headman of the Pang tried to dissuade them from going up the Taran saying, that the country was impassable. The party then proceeded to Delhi Naktai the last village of the Taran and the way was all through disuse and growth covered by snow, and progress was terribly slow.

Pathetic interest attaches to the return journey in the course of which Capain Pritchard lost his life. They had great coolie difficulties. Captain Waterfield concluded: "Our return was no easy matter as the coolies who had bolted had partially destroyed some of the bridges. As it was, we got into Pang village with only half a day's rations left. Though the village was deserted the granaries were full and we were able to take what we wanted. It was mostly due to Captain Pritchard's inexhaustible energy that we were not a few days without food. He was able to ipstil into everyone some of his own energy and in consequence we managed to bridge the Taran by means of felled trees and having got two men across this rather precarious bridge it was an easy matter to put up our own bamboo rope bridge and cross the party. By that Captain Pritchard led us out of this difficulty the day before he lost his life in trying to swim the river in order to repair a similar bridge.

He was as fine a leader of such expeditions as could be found anywhere and his name may be bracketed with Scott and Wilson as Englishmen who have given their lives to duty. Whenever risks had to be taken he was the first to attempt them. Being unable to cross the Taron and so get out of the triangle via the Sangzalika I took the party back to Hkamti Long in the hopes of reaching Shirong on the Lohit via the Krong Chawng but this I was unable to do owing to swollen rivers up the beds of which the track runs. So I had to return to Myitkyina.

Captain Waterfield paid an eloquent tribute to Khan Mahomed for his splendid work.

NEEDS OF THE DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

MR. ABBOTT OUTLINES POLICY OF LEAGUE AT SIMLA.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Catholic Club of Simla presented an address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Abbott, President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. The following is the text of the address:—

Sir,—It gives us great pleasure to offer you a few words on behalf of the Simla Catholic Club. We should like to express our appreciation of the work you have done in connection with the Anglo-Indian Empire League and of your labours on behalf of the domiciled community. We feel sure that your policy of consolidation and federation is the best means of promoting the interests of the community which you so worthily represent. We thank you for coming to address us this evening and we trust the movement with which you have identified yourself will be crowned with success."

The Hon. Mr. Abbott in responding made a long speech and outlined their policy. He said the objects they had set in view were:—"Federation and amalgamation, Anglo-Indian and domiciled representation in the council halls of the Empire, the proportion of appointments for Anglo-Indians in all Government departments, railways and commerce, urging and encouraging by every means on their part the Domiciled Anglo-Indians to take to agricultural pursuits and become "Sons of the Soil," the removal and stamping out the "Colour bar" and prejudice and last but by no means the least, the formation and raising of Anglo-Indian Regiments together with the conferment of the the right to be acknowledged as Colonials and as such the right and patrimony of every Britisher." Continuing, he said: "my mission at Simla just now is to attend the meetings of the Supreme Legislative Council. We have to be every grateful to our present Viceroy His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Pennsurst and his Government for giving us representation on this august body. This is the first right of citizenship. It has been accorded us and we must prove both to the Government and to ourselves, that we are worthy of it. At to-morrow's Council meeting I am putting up several questions relative to education and employment in the Posts and Telegraphs and the Indian Medial Subordinate Department. The Anglo-Indian world is anxiously looking Simlawards for the results but whatever those my be I am thorough ly convinced, ladies and gentlemen, from my few days' stay here—from my few days' stay here and during which time I have lost no opportunity of visiting the heads of the various departments from whom I have received most courteous and sympathetic assistance and advice—that whatever Government may have been in the past it is entirely with us now and if we only prove that we are ready and willing to help ourselves we will not find it wanting. Speaking of self-help there is one direction in which this has been most happily and significantly emphasised, and I cannot allow an occasion like this to go by without doffing my hat and saying "Bravo, our girls."

In conclusion Mr. Abbott urged the establishment of a local branch which he hoped would be in flourishing condition about this time next year.

HINDU GIRL'S SUICIDE.

On Wednesday night a splash was heard from a well situated in Holi Chuckla, Fort, Bombay. The well was thereupon dragged, when the dead body of a Hindu girl, named Trivenibai, aged about 14, was recovered. The deceased, who was the wife of Varajlal, a tailor, had been ailing for some time past.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

Mr. R. C. Scott, a Marconi operator on the steamer Principle-di-Piedmonte, lying at No. 8 berth in the Victoria Dock, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 278 from his cabin which he had left open on Wednesday during his absence.

Good Sense.—Willie: "Pa, when has a man worse sense?"—Pa: "When he can say 'Nay,' my son."

THE ELEVATING CHARACTER OF MAUD ALLAN'S PERFORMANCES.

A Remarkable Symposium of Opinions.

In view of the absurd misconceptions, on which the agitation against the appearance of Miss Maud Allan in India is based, we think it will be of interest to the public to read the following selections from opinions as to her performances which have been expressed by the leading English newspapers. It is hard to believe that any fair-minded and reasonable person, after reading these opinions from such a varied number of critics in papers catering for different classes of readers, can seriously think that there is any reason why Miss Maud Allan should not be allowed to present before the public of this country a performance of so elevating a character. We also reprint the remarkable expression of opinion by the Chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council in 1908. The careful censorship which the London County Council exercises over the performances in theatres under their control is well known.

London County Council's Official Tribute.

Extracted from Report of Proceedings, "Morning Post," March 19th, 1908:—

At a meeting of the London County Council, held on March 17th, Mr. Greenwood, the Chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee, in answer to a question as to whether his attention had been called to the performance of "Salome's Dance," at the Palace Theatre, by Miss Maud Allan, said "That only one complaint, and that by letter, had been received by his Committee in respect of the performance. He had seen it himself on two occasions, and, speaking for himself, he considered it to be one of the most artistic and beautiful performances that had ever been put before the people of London. The dance was of the highest character and of a classical nature such as was seldom seen in these days. The verdict of the people as judged by the attendance and what had appeared in the Press, pointed to the conclusions that his view was shared by the public of London."

Without the Slightest Suggestion of Vulgarity.

Mr. Walkley says in "The Times," March 26th, 1908:—And the dream begins. The figures of the dream is a young girl; you perceive her, that is to say, to be a girl when you wake again, but to your dreaming sense she is a Nymph or a Tanagra statuette. Timidly she slips through the curtains, and then appears to be drawn unconsciously into movement by the music. Say rather she becomes part of the music—music made visible. She wears light classic drapery that seems not so much to clothe her as to serve as ambient air wherein she floats. Her limbs and feet are bare; slender and supple limbs, feet that seem rather to caress the ground than to be supported by it. When her arms wave it is a wave in the true sense that they form, her hands have something of a leaf or petal about them. . . . . For exquisite felicity of expression we can only compare them with the hands of Duse. . . . . But the dancer has reserved her master stroke for the last. This "Vision of Salome" has not only made her famous, but has so haunting a fascination, that, to our knowledge, many people cannot keep away from it, and return to the Palace to see it night after night. . . . . Now it is obvious that this dancer could make no movement or posture that is not beautiful, and, in fact, her dancing as Salome, though Eastern in spirit through and through, is absolutely without the slightest suggestion of the vulgarities so familiar to the tourist in Cairo or Tangier.

Unconscious Grace of Nature.

Mr. W. L. Courtney, M.A., LLD., says in "The Daily Telegraph," October, 1908:—Maud Allan is something far other than those highly-trained figurantes, who represent the height of artificiality in movements corresponding to none of our thoughts. What she gives us is the suggestion of those glancing, dreamlike, sylphlike movements which we find in Nature—the swaying of the trees under a wind, the surging of the waves on the shore, the dance of autumn leaves in a dry place, the floating of a woman's hair. Sometimes it is a gentle breeze which seems to govern the swaying movements of her limbs. Sometimes it is the imperative summons of a harsher wind, which drives her before it in made and precipitate whirl. But always it is the unconscious grace of things in Nature which she suggests to us, never the studied artifices of the stage. For the main virtue of Maud Allan is that she is utterly and entirely Greek; Greek when she represents Botticelli. Greek also when she puts before us the languorous and seductive charm of Salome. When she dances she strikes upon the harp of life, and sets us dreaming. She is, above all, the interpreter of strange, half remembered thoughts. She weaves before our eyes a melody of dead far-off, unhappy things, and battles long ago.

The King Greatly Interested.

"Vanity Fair," April 1st, 1908:—Not only every box and stall was full but five minutes after the doors were open there was no standing room. The Duchess of Sutherland was in a box with Lady Dudley and Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson. Count Albert Mensdorff brought a party of compatriots, and others to be seen were Lord and Lady Iveagh, with Lady Coke and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Lady Cromer, Lady Henry Bentinck, Lord and Lady Lytton, and Lord Wemyss who is a wonderfully clever sculptor and was specially interested in the Greek dances. The King was greatly interested in the "Salome" dance. Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Buckingham, Lady Essex, Lady Wenlock, Lady Alington, Lady Angela Forbes, the Marquise d'Hautpoul, Sir Charles and Lady Rivers Wilson, and Sir Montagu Guest were a few of those who were interested spectators.

A Poem in Action.

"The Daily Mail," February 13th, 1909, says:—Those were wrong who thought hers would be merely a passing popularity. It was sneered at here and there as a "boom" in caprice. Nothing could be further from the truth. Miss Maud Allan's is an art which charms and refreshes the more it is seen. It is so utterly different from the usual self-conscious style of stage dancing. She does not seem to know that she has an audience. She marries to melody the most exquisite motion solely, one might imagine, for the joy of swaying her lithe body and her rippling arms and her delicately poised Tanagra head to the strains that set her soul vibrating with emotion. One is moved by the essential youthfulness and innocence of her interpretations just as one is moved by the dainty sweet seriousness of children dacing. . . . . All that one sees is a faun-like figure with limbs of surpassing lightness gleaming through wind-blown draperies, as she moves, wrapt in her own beautiful imaginings, through the delicate steps of some woodland measure. . . . . That is what makes Miss Maud Allan so fascinating—her absorption in the music, an absorption which communicates itself to the spectator. . . . . Her form has rather the elusive grace of a child than the firm-set beauty of a woman. Her appeal is not to the senses, but to the imagination. She is a poem in action, a delight to all imaginative minds. And as for Maud Allan one cannot say more in praise of her than that she is Miss Maud Allan still; improved in technique, perhaps, but quite unspoiled by success; the same artist in beauty, in harmony, in joy.

Nothing of Sensuality.

"Standard," March 7th, 1908, says:—Sensuous as are many of her movements, there is nothing of sensuality in them. She dances to exquisite music, the alliance in itself is as rare as it is fascinating. In Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" Miss Allan was the very spirit and embodiment of youth. . . . . Quite different was the illustration by the movement of Chopin's "Marche Funebre." Here Miss Allan shows us a very desolation of woe. Despair was vivified for us. . . . . The sinuous, undulating movement of the arms from shoulder to finger tips has the litheness of the serpent. A new Art form. They are not dances in the ordinary sense. They are really the translation of poetry and music to movement, inspired by an appreciation of the beauty which is in all Art, and expressing varied emotions, in terms of gesture pose and dancing, with an extraordinary vividness and grace."

Utter Absence of any Sensual Appeal.

"Daily Chronicle," March 7th, 1908:—Truth to tell the most charming thing of all about Miss Allan's dancing was its natural girlishness, its utter absence of any sensual appeal. One sees the curtains pulled aside by delicate rosy-tipped fingers. For the rest of the time it would be false to say she dances to music. She is nearer Chopin's meaning than the orchestra itself. Her motions are not definitely emblematic—that would cease to be music—but they are exquisitely suggestive, exquisitely evasive, exquisitely graceful. The bare feet really twinkle over the stage. The arms instead of dully and meaninglessly swaying, as with most classical poseuses, twirl and wind and twist in a wild, free, natural harmony. Then she dances Mendlessohn's "Spring Song"—one almost ceased to hear the melody as such, so absolutely naturally was it merged in the 'daintiness, the grace, the freshness of Miss Allan's dancing. With a spray of flowers at her shoulder, she was now a shepherd piping, now gathering blossoms from the trees, or picking those at her feet, and with a bright eyed smile that no stage trick could produce. Miss Allan's beautiful art is as pure in the essence as the delight of any "snow-limbed" daughter of Eve who dances before her looking glass when there is none to see.

The Pachmann of Dancing.

"Daily News," March 7th, 1908:—If you can imagine a Pachmann, with his instinctive feeling for the musicial phrase and for the meaning of a musicial sentence, transformed and glorified into a graceful young woman, with an expressive face and limbs that have voice, you may form a faint idea of Miss Allan's wonderful power of expressing the mood of music. The smile may seem ludicrous, but to musical people it will convey more than the lurid rhapsodies of the descriptive reporter. I have never seen such eloquent hands and fingers. Then again, the dancer falls into such beautiful poses of which she seems to have an inexhaustible variety. She really did express the poetry of the music to which she danced without any exaggeration. Indeed, Miss Allan is an extraordinary artiste and gave me many new ideas of the powers of the human body to act emtoions and mcods. The dancing itself is a poem, and none but the most prurient could see the slightest appeal to any sense but that of beauty of motion and of pose."

People who should Blow out their Brains.

"Saturday Review," July 4th, 1908:—I can imagine cases in which it would be very difficult to decide whether propriety were violated or not. Miss Allan's is, obviously, to any normal spectator, no such case; and if the gentleman who travels on behalf of the Manchester Watch Committee was really sincere in his decision that Miss Allan's dancing was unfit for Manchester, he had better go and blow his brains out at once, for his sensibilities must be such as to be shocked by anything under the sky. The question is not of Miss Allan's propriety, but of her genius. Having received from Nature the gift of grace, she has evidently studied very hard to develop it; she has developed it very charmingly. The undulation of the outstreched arms, the wrists wavering to the finger tips, create a very pretty effect.

Every Motion has Grace and Meaning.

"Truth" of April 1st, 1908:—Miss Allan's performance, I have no hesitation in saying is the most remarkable exhibition of the poetry of motion that I have ever seen. She can show joy, fear, and passion in a manner that must be seen to be appreciated and the use she makes of her arm is almost uncanny . . . . . every motion has grace and meaning. I suppose ere long she will have many imitators, but I doubt whether she will have a rival.

A Figure off a Greek Vase.

"The World" of March 25th, 1908:—Here is a figure off a Greek Vase come to life after a sleep of three thousand years. . . . . Hither and thither she glides bare-footed, creating an endless series of pictures of indefinable beauty by subtle gesture and noble pose. . . . . The harmony between music and dance is perfect; each is the due complement of the other. What does this dance express? Just joy, sheer joy, simple sane joy in the glory and beauty of life. . . . . Her extended arm, rippleying from shoulder to wrist, is like a leaf fluttering in the wind. She herself seems life a leaf wafted lightly this way and that on the soft breeze.

Listened in a Solemn Silence.

"Manchester Guardian," February 13th, 1909:—The theatre was crowded and contained many men and women eminent in their walks of life, who listened (I use the word advisedly) in the darkened theatre in a solemn silence which suggested Bayreuth..... Her programme was exacting and showed her versatility ..... With the illustrations of a dance from Tschaikowski's "Nutcracker" Suite and a Passepied of Delibes and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" her admirers are familiar, but her 'miming' of Greig's 'Peer Gynt' Suite was new—at any rate to us ..... The power of characterisation and the frenzied vigour of the Gnomes' dance deservedly aroused the strongest outburst of opplause.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

In Mendelssohn's "Spring Song."

DANCES THAT TELL STORIES.

The following account is taken from "Dances that Tell Stories" by S. Williams.

Years ago, an obscure Princess,, in and obscure Continental city, threatened to withdrawn her patronge from an obscure opera house if a "young person with naked feet" were allowed to appear on the stage.

Since that day "the young person" has won fame and fortune by her dancing in the chief city of the most critical country in the world, and has had the honor of appearing before its King and Queen.

Needless to say, the "young person" is Miss Maud Allan. It is now just three-quarters of a year since she came to London to dance at the Palace Theatre, and from her first appearance success was assured; the Press was full of its wonderful exponent, London flocked to see her.

What, in the first place, is the new style of dancing? A word of explanation is needed if only because it has suffered from so much misunderstanding.

But of all Miss Allan's themes there is one on which her fame could safely rest alone. He "Vision of Salome" is at once most criticised and the greatest of her dances. Its originality of conception, its intensity, its realism, and the horror of its story are things not easily to be forgotten.

The Salome dance is divided into two parts—the dance before Herod, and the vision in which the young girl is drawn back by an irresistible force to gaze on the terrible token of her favour in the eyes of the Tetrarch.

Miss Allan has made a life-long study of classical dancing, and she has reconstructed the dance of Salome before Herod as she thinks it most probably was originally conceived. Needless to say, there is room for a wide divergence of opinion as to the exact manner of the dance. It has been portrayed by painters of old ages, and scarcely any two have had the same ideas concerning it.

Afterwards in the vision comes the realisation of her crime, the grief, the terror before the mute head of the martyred Evangelist.

Miss Allan has deserved her success; she has studied her art long and deeply; she has trained herself physically as well as psychically to portray tremendous emotions.

And success has brough her all its guerdons—fame and fortune; above all the recognition of her art. How great her success has been may perhaps be judged best of all from the number of her imitators. On the continent of Europe to-day Salome dances without number are being performed, and the vogue has spread to the United States of America, where as many as fifty Salomes are appearing.

SOUTH AFRICA AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There seems to be much doubt in the minds of people as to the meaning of Sir Vithaldas's impassioned words at the recent public meeting to the effect that "we would force open the door to South Africa if we were not prevented from doing so. We have power to do it if the Imperial Government has not. We have it in power." Though the sentence is open to a thousand and one misrepresentations, I think the true meaning of Sir Vithaldas must have been that if we were a self-governing colony we would have forced South Africa by every means in our power to respect all our rights and privileges as citizens of the British Empire including free immigration into that country on an equal footing with Europeans."

I may be allowed to point out that it is wrong and unjust that we should be grouped with the rest of the Asiatics as far as our connection with the British colonies is concerned, because we have the right to be treated in the colonies not only as the Chinese or Japanese, who are not subjects of the British Empire, but on a perfectly equal footing with our English fellow-subjects.

But, why under the present circumstances are we powerless? I think we have as strong a weapon in Passive Resistance as any. We must realise that according to Western canons of political agitation the aggrieved party must protest and agitate in such a way as to make the effect of their actions felt by the wrongdoer. And until we have made this "effective" protest or agitation we shall not have sufficiently strengthened the hands of the Imperial Government, in the eyes of Western politicians at least to intervene on our behalf.

Thus we have yet one important obligation to fulfil before we go and lay the whole blame at the door of the Government of India. And our last duty is this. We must co-operate with our countrymen in South Africa by starting a well organized Passive Resistance movement in this country at the same time that they commence one over there. All the people in this country must at once stop all dealings with South Africa, stop all export and import with her. This will bring her to a proper sense of the interdependence of the component parts of the Empire. A prompt solution of this "knotty" problem would thus be obtained. The only requisite is a little sacrifice on our part. Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey can render much assistance in organizing the movement and making it a success. Our sacrifices will after all be quite infinitesimal compared with the reparation of so monstrous an outrage committed on our countrymen in foreign lands. They deserve something more than mere sympathies from us. They are the custodians of our national honour in an alien's country and they have suffered to the bitterest end to preserve that most sacred honour of India. Now the time has come to make every South African realise that behind every demand of the Indian in South Africa is the force of a United and strong India and no more shall that demand be flouted, but it shall be treated with a deserving respect. Indians have as much prestige to lose in South Africa as the white man has in India. As was ably pointed out by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the insult to India's self-respect, and Indian womanhood in particular, is too great to keep us cool.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Yours etc.

IMPERIAL CITIZEN.

VICEREGAL TOUR PROGRAMME.

ARRANGEMENTS AT BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 18.

The programme of Viceroy's visit to Bangalore has been so far arranged as follows:—

His Excellency arrives here on the morning of 19th November at 8 at the City station from Mysore. The City and station Commissioners will assemble on the station platform to welcome their Excellencies. His Excellency will visit that morning the Jewell Filters, Tata Institute, and the Imperial Service Lancers. In the evening His Excellency will lay the foundation-stone of the British Army branch of the Y. M. C. A. and then drive through some principal streets of the city to Lal Bagh and return to the Residency. On the morning of 20th His Excellency will review troops in garrison on the Parade Maidan. His Excellency will unveil the statue of Sir Seshadri Iyer in course of the day and will open the gate of the Curzon hospital. It is possible that Lady Hardinge will visit the Victoria Hospital and Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Arrangements are being made on the Racecourse Road for 15,000 children to view the procession from the railway station.

APPOINTMENT OF RUSSIAN MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

It is understood M. Korostoretz will be appointed Russian Minister at Teheran. He was intimately concerned in recent successful negotiations over Mongolia.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN BANKS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

The plaintiffs in the suit, viz., the L. C. and W. Bank, sought to recover from the Bank of Bombay the sum of £6,650-7-9 for the latter's negligence, and for moneys had and received upon a consideration which had failed.

The facts of the case are that in April 1910, the plaintiffs deposited £9,000 to the credit of the defendants with the latter's London agents, and requested them by their telegram of 18th April and letter of 22nd April, 1910, to open a credit for about £9,000 in favour of one Remo Parodi, against bills of lading for a cargo of 800 tons old iron rails at £3-9-0 per ton, 2,500 tons of scrap iron at £2-15-0 per ton, and 600 tons of old iron plates and angles at £3-11-0 per ton, c.i.f., to Genoa, less freight of balance of same payable in Genoa. The defendants consented to act for the plaintiffs and accepted the credit. Thereafter, the defendants advanced £1,500 to Remo Parodi, being authorised by the plaintiffs to make that advance to Parodi on his receipt.

The plaintiffs alleged that the said Remo Parodi did not ship that description of cargo on which alone the plaintiffs had authorised the defendants to advance the money but had shipped a cargo of different quality and less value than that stipulated for. Thus, what Remo Parodi described in the invoice as scrap iron was not saleable as such. Similarly, many of the iron rails and plates were encrusted with cement and dirt. Further, Remo Parodi charged amounts, which were not paid by him, for advance freight, dead freight and difference freight. The plaintiffs, therefore, contended that defendants had acted negligently and in breach of their duty in paying to Remo Parodi £7,455 against Bills of Lading for the said cargo of 3,640 tons, without authority from the plaintiffs. The defendants drew £8,956 out of the £9,000 placed with their London agents by the plaintiffs and returned the balance of £45 to them.

On the arrival of the said cargo at Genoa, the consignee refused to take delivery thereof and to pay the bills which Remo Parodi had drawn on him in favour of the plaintiffs for the same, as the cargo did not answer to the description contracted for. Subsequently the said cargo was sold by the plaintiffs with the consent of the parties. On completion of the sale, a sum of £6,655-7-9 was found due to the plaintiffs, which the defendants refused to pay.

The defendants' contention was that they had no knowledge of any agreement between the plaintiffs and the said Remo Parodi. All that was agreed upon between the plaintiffs and defendants was to open an ordinary banker's credit in favour of Remo Parodi and not, as alleged by the plaintiffs, a credit against the bills of lading of the said cargo. When plaintiffs instructed them to advance to £1,500 against Pardi's receipt (the defendants) took it that the £1,500 were to be advanced on Remo Parodi's receipt only and not against the bills of lading, and, therefore, the credit of £9,000 was reduced to £7,500. The defendants thought that Remo Parodi was to be allowed to operate upon that credit from time to time and was not to be advanced the whole sum at one time against a single cargo. They denied that the plaintiffs had only authorised the defendants to advance money against a cargo which Remo Parodi had contracted to sell to his purchaser. Anyhow, the goods sent were quite merchantable; but, if they were not, there was no duty cast on the defendants to examine the goods sent by Remo Paradi to see whether they corresponded in description with the goods contracted to be sold by him to his purchaser. The defendants say they were entitled to rely on the invoice and on the bills of lading, which were in the customary form. If there were any amounts payable by Remo for the different kinds of freight and not paid, the defendants had nothing to do with that, for the said amounts were not paid by the defendants out of the said credit in their accounts. The sum of £1,500 was paid by their agent at Karachi to Remo Parodi against his receipt as instructed and authorised to do by the plaintiffs. The defendants further said that the invoice and the bills of lading showed that 3,600 tons of iron shipped were of the description mentioned in the invoice and that Remo Parodi had drawn against the bills of lading altogether a sum of £7,455.

The defendants contended that the plaintiffs after having once accepted the invoice and bills of lading could not object thereto. The plaintiffs' objection was that their principals did not accept the said documents, but defendants said that they had nothing to do with the said principals. They denied that there was any duty owing by them to the purchaser at Genoa. They, therefore, could not be held responsible for his refusal to take delivery. In their supplemental written statement, the defendants add that the purchaser was bound to accept the goods and had no right to refuse to take up the documents, as Remo Parodi was but the agent and partner of the said consignee and bought the said goods as such.

Mr. Justice Beaman dismissed the plaintiffs' suit on the preliminary issue that the defendants were not liable in law to the plaintiffs for the loss occasioned, having carried out the plaintiffs' instructions in the manner understood by them (the defendants).

The plaintiffs appealed, mentioning 57 grounds of appeal in their memorandum of appeal. The defendants put in two cross-objections.

Mr. Binning, Mr. Weldon and Mr. Nicholson appeared for the appeallants.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Campbell appeared for the respondents.

After hearing the arguments of both the parties, Their Lordships reserved judgment.

Solicitors for appellant:—Little and Co.

Solicitors for respondent:—Crawford Brown and Co.

DISPUTE OVER SALE OF PROPERTY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS NALTINBHAI AND OTHERS *v.* MAHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJI.

This was an appeal from a decision by Mr. Justice Heaton.

The plaintiffs stated that by an agreement dated 10th July, 1908, the defendant agreed to purchase from them certain immoveable property in Bombay for the sum of Rs. 3,51,500. The agreement provided that the sale should be completed on or before the 15th October 1910 and the defendant paid Rs. 88,000 as earnest money to the plaintiffs. The latter called upon the defendant to complete the purchase but the defendant alleged that the area of the land was over 500 square yards less than what was agreed to be sold to him, and he contended that he was entitled to rescind the contract but was willing to complete the same if a proportionate abatement in price was allowed to him in respect of the alleged deficiency. On the 13th October, the defendant finally refused to complete the purchase. The plaintiffs said that they never had guaranteed any area, that to avoid all possibility of dispute all areas marked on the plan annexed to the agreement on the various plots making up the property were expressly struck out, and that the price stipulated was to be paid no matter what the actual area turned out to be and that the defendant entered into possession and remained in possession of the property on that understanding. The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed that the defendant might be ordered to specifically perform his agreement, and to pay to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 2,63,000 with interest, and a further sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages for delaying the purchase. The plaintiffs also prayed, in the event of specific performance being refused, that the defendant might be ordered to restore possession, to account for rents and profits, to forfeit Rs. 88,000 paid by way of earnest and also to pay damages to the plaintiffs.

The defendant contended that he had agreed to purchase the property for Rs. 3,51,500 on the representation made to him by the vendor that the area of the land was 2,900 sq. yards and that he based his calculations of what he would give on that area. The defendant had been in possession and had expended large sums on the premises. The area had turned out to be 2,370 sq. yards only. The defendant had at the time he discovered this deficiency, agreed to sell to one Ramji Bhagwan a portion of the premises at Rs. 125 a square yard, believing that he had himself bought at Rs. 121 a sq. yard. The defendant said that during the course of the negotiations it had been expressly represented to him, not only by the plaintiffs' broker, but also by the first plaintiff himself, that the defendant, if he agreed upon the price, would be paying only about Rs. 121 a sq. yard. The defendant denied that the price was fixed irrespective of the area or that the supposed areas of the separate plots on the plan were struck off with the object alleged by the plaintiffs. The defendant contended that he was entitled to specific performance with a proportionate abatement in price or that, in the alternative, the plaintiff might be ordered to repay to him the earnest of Rs. 88,000 and also monies expended by the defendant on the property and all monies which the defendant might be ordered to pay to the said Ramji Bhagwan and also a further sum by way of damages.

After a prolonged hearing his Lordship Mr. Justice Heaton had dismissed the plaintiffs' suit for specific performance of the agreement for sale with costs, holding that the plaintiffs had represented that they were selling a property admeasuring 3,472.4 sq. yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and that the defendant had agreed upon the price on the faith of this representation. From this decision of his Lordship the plaintiffs had filed the present appeal.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Moos appeared for the appellants.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Desai appeared for the respondent.

Arguments of counsel were being heard when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the appellants: Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the respondent: Jehangir and Seervai.

CONFESSIONS OF CO-ACCUSED.

THEIR USE IN EVIDENCE.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S DECISION UPHELD.

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD'S VIEW.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

His Lordship, yesterday, delivered Judgment in the reference made to him by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, having differed in their conclusions in the appeals of Manguppa Kardippa and three others, who were convicted of dacoity by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur and sentenced to terms or rigorous imprisonment varying from seven to ten years.

Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Mr P. B. Shingne and Mr. H. B. Gumaste, Pleaders, argued the appeals on behalf of the appellants; the Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader Mr. S. S. Patkar, represented the Crown.

The facts of this appeal have already been reported in extenso in these columns. The appellants were convicted on the confessions of the co-accused only and Mr. Justice Shah was of opinion that the convictions based solely on the confessions of the co-accused could not be sustained. Mr. Justice Heaton disagreed and a reference was made to His Lordship, who heard arguments on Saturday last and reserved his judgment. His Lordship yesterday delivered judgment agreeing with the view taken by Mr. Justice Shah.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of His Lordship's judgment:—

In this case 11 persons were tried jointly before the Sessions Judge of Bijapur sitting with assessors on a charge of dacoity. All were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Accused Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11 preferred appeals to the High Court which were heard by Heaton and Shah J. J. The learned judges having differed the appeal has been referred to me for final decision.

It is admitted that there is nothing on the record which can be said to implicate the appellants in the dacoity which undoubtedly was committed on the 18/19 January 1913, except the confessions of the other seven persons who were tried jointly with the appellants. No. 1 confessed before the committing magistrate, Nos. 2, and 5 confessed before the third class magistrate, Nos. 3. 6, 7 and 8 confessed before the third class magistrate but retracted their confessions before the committing magistrate. Before the Sessions Judge all the confessions were retracted.

NEED TO AMEND SECTION.

His Lordship here read section 30 of the Evidence Act and then went on to say: "It seems surprising that this section which has given rise to so much discussion, so much conflict of judicial opinion as to its real meaning, should have continued to exist without amendment.

The confessions made by the co-accused affecting themselves and the appellants having been proved the Court was entitled to take them into consideration as against the appellants. It seems to me immaterial whether such a confession is called "evidence" or "matter." If everything that a Court may take into consideration to enable it to come to a conclusion whether the guilt of an accused person is proved can be called evidence, then the confession is evidence. But that part of a confession of a co-accused which affects another accused is not evidence as defined by the Act, and the fact that it is included in the magistrate's record of what the confessing accused admitted against himself, which is relevant, in my opinion makes no difference.

MEANING OF "CONFESSION" IN SEC. 30.

It has been argued for the appellants that as a matter of law the court could not convict on these confessions standing by themselves, that the confessions referred to, in section 30 must be unretracted confessions, and that in any event the section must be read as if it said that the confessions might only be taken into consideration along with other evidence against the accused. I do not think that "confession" in section 30 can be restricted to an unretracted confession, as once a confession is proved it may be taken into consideration. Nor do I think that words can be read into the section when there is nothing in the section to fetter the discretion of the court, or that there is anything in the section itself which prevents a court from convicting after taking the confession into consideration. But I do think that the High Courts in India have, as they are clearly entitled to do, laid down rules of practice which deserve all the reverence of law so that they ought to be observed by judges when exercising their discretion under Section 30.

It was decided in this court in Emperor v. Khadis, I.L.R. 15 Bom. 66, that a conviction founded solely on the confessions of co-accused could not be sustained. My brother Heaton has declined to follow that decision because the "ratio decidendi" was that the confessions of the co-accused were not technically evidence within the definition of section 3 of the Act and the Court has since then repeatedly held that such confessions were evidence. But as I have already stated if these confessions can be called evidence, it can only be by using the word evidence in a wider sense as meaning any matter which the court may take into consideration.

FORMER JUDGMENT BINDING.

In my opinion this decision laid down a definite rule of practice and not having been reversed by any later decision it is binding on me.

The confession of a co-accused stands on quite a different footing from the testimony of an accomplice, which the Evidence Act treats as having a higher probative value than similar evidence has according to English law. In England it is a rule of practice that judges should direct a jury to acquit unless they consider that the testimony of an accomplice is corroborated in material particulars by independent evidence. In India a judge is entitled to direct a jury that they may convict on the testimony of an accomplice, without corroboration if they believe it provided they are duly cautioned. Again the testimony of an accomplice may be corroborated by the accounts given by other accomplices, whereas in England the corroboration must be by independent evidence.

DUTY OF A SESSIONS JUDGE.

In my opinion a judge sitting with assessors ought never to convict an accused solely on the confession of a co-accused. If he is sitting with a jury he has a discretion either to withdraw the confession from the jury or to put it before them with the direction that they ought to acquit unless it is corroborated in material particulars by independent evidence. It has been contended by the prosecution that seven co-accused in this case have made confessions before a magistrate affecting themselves and the appellants and that therefore each confession has been corroborated by the others. I agree with my Brother Shah that section 114 (b) only applies to the testimony of an accomplice given on oath before the Court and not to confessions before a magistrate, once it is laid down that a Court ought not to convict on the confession of one co-accused, it follows that it ought not to convict however many of the co-accused have confessed. I agree with my Brother Shah that the convictions and sentences should be set aside and the appellants acquitted."

The appeals were, accordingly, allowed, the convictions and sentences set aside and the accused ordered to be acquitted.

UNFULFILLED MISSION.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF THE EXPENSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LUXMINAM KEVALRAM *v.* PITAMBER AKHERAM.

The plaintiff and the defendant belonged to the Gorwar Shirohi Brahmin caste and came from the Native State of Shirohi. One Kankorbai, a widow of that caste, some years ago adopted a distant relation as her son, while her husband's nearest relation was available. This action, of the widow which had the support of the State officials, was contrary to the custom of the caste and caused much bitterness of feeling.

The defendant then represented to the plaintiff that if a sufficient sum of money were raised to meet his expenses he would go on a mission on behalf of the caste, to obtain redress of this grievance from His Highness the ruling Chief of Shirohi. The plaintiff started collecting subscriptions. Rs. 675 were actually paid to the defendant and a "khata" was opened by him in his *Samadakat* book for Rs. 2,625, and signed by the plaintiff.

The defendant had done nothing and the subscribers were demanding repayment of the amounts paid by them from the plaintiff. The latter therefore prayed for repayment of the sum of Rs. 675 to him and for a cancellation of the *khata* in the defendant's book.

The defendant raised various defences, among them being that of limitation and that the plaint disclosed no cause of action.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, after hearing arguments on the question of limitation, and whether the plaint disclosed a cause of action, held that nothing in the plaint disclosed any cause of action. He dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs, including costs reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

During the ensuing cold weather, the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers will proceed to Umballa for the purpose of brigade training with the Umballa Cavalry Brigade.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ROBBED AND BRAINED.

DEATH PENALTY IN SATARA CASE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* PIRYA VALAD GANU MAHAR.

The accused in this case was sentenced to death by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara, for murdering one Santu alias Balu Maruti. The accused had committed this offence by striking the deceased on his head with a heavy stone. He was charged for this offence under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and was further charged under Section 392 with having, on or about the same date and at the same place, committed robbery by taking from the said Santu a gold ear-ring and two silver wristlets.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The complainant Maruti is a shoemaker, who resides in Nagaj in the Tasgaon taluka of this district. He had three sons, viz. Tyapa, Manohar and a boy of 14 or 15 called Santu alias Balu. On Friday the 7th February 1913, Balu, grazed his goats, as he was in the habit of doing, in the company of one Pirya Mahar, the present accused. Balu left at dawn and returned home at sunset and tied up his goats. He then had dinner. Now, Friday was market day in Nagaj. So, after dinner, Balu expressed a wish to see the marketing and went out. He never returned. Maruti and his family searched for him until late that night and at dawn renewed their search. Maruti sent his eldest son Tyapa to Pirya's house to see if news of Balu could be obtained there. For Pirya had expressed a wish to go to Bombay and Maruti feared that he had induced Balu to go there with him. Tyapa did not find Pirya in his house but he found Parsu, Pirya's brother. From Parsu, Tyapa learnt that Pirya had left early that morning for Kurli. Tyapa walked for 5 or 6 miles along the Kurli Road, enquiring for Pirya but without success. As he had no food he was obliged to return home to get it. Having obtained it, he had a fresh start, and spending the night at Sultangad reached Kurli next morning. He enquired for Pirya and found him in the Maharwada. Pirya in reply to Tyapa's question swore that he had not taken Balu with him. And Tyapa, satisfied, returned to Nagaj which he reached on Monday. In the meantime, however, Maruti had, on Sunday morning, gone to answer a call of nature in a field called Diwan's Mala, not far from his house.

BODY FOUND IN WHEATFIELD.

As he went along the hedge he saw a rag and, going closer, saw some clothes. Going closer still, he recognized his son's body lying in the wheat. He returned to the village and told the Patil and Kulkarni. The Patil collected a *panch* and with them and the Kulkarni went to the Diwan's *mala*. They found the body lying at some little distance from a threshing floor. As the threshing floor had blood on it they formed the conclusion that the deceased had been struck there and then dragged into the wheat. The body lay on its back and the head bore the marks of injuries. Near the head lay a large stone on which bloodstains were visible. The police Patil prepared an inquest which he sent with Balu's body to Tasgaon. He also sent three ramoshis to fetch Pirya from Kurli. He was brought to Nagaj by the ramoshis. The Sub-Inspector questioned Pirya, and he gave out that one Bhuja, a Dhor by caste, had committed the murder on account of Balu's intimacy with Bhuja's daughter Paru. Pirya added that Bhuja was in possession of one of the two wristlets and a ear-ring, worn by the deceased but missing from his dead body. The Sub-Inspector examined Bhuja and found blood on his clothes. Bhuja admitted its presence but explained it by the bleeding piles from which he suffered. The Sub-Inspector then searched Bhuja's house but without result. Further questions led the accused to take the Sub-Inspector to Kurli which they reached on the 13th February. In their presence Pirya produced a silver wristlet and a gold ear-ring from a hole in the courtyard of his relative. Then he took the Sub-Inspector to Vita and produced the remaining ornaments. The accused then made made a confession of his guilt to the Magistrate, who committed the case to the Sessions Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Mr. Patverdhan, pleader for the accused, confirmed the conviction and sentence. Mr. Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the accused in the case had been tried for murder and sentenced to death. There was no doubt that the boy had been murdered. There was no doubt that the ornaments had been removed from his body. Apparently therefore the purpose of the murder was the theft of the ornaments. The accused some two days after the murder had confessed his guilt before the committing Magistrate. He was satisfied that the reason for the murder was the theft of the ornaments. The accused was in possession of all the ornaments. His statements made to the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge both showed that he was in possession of the ornaments. No one saw the crime committed. There was no definite evidence connecting the accused with the murder. It was established however that the accused left the village early in the morning after the murder had been committed. He did infer from the proved circumstances of the case that the accused had taken part in the murder. This was one of the most brutal crimes, and he did not think that this was a case in which he ought to reduce the punishment. Therefore the convictions and sentences were confirmed.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19th OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

12-13-1050-11—Payne & Co. Tribhowandas M Nathubhai & ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir & S. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

724-13—Captain and V. Husseinbhai Ludhabai v. Currim Peermahomed and anr. Mulji & Th. For Consent Decree.

29-13—Payne and Co., Saley Mahomed Ludha and anr. v Ismail Virji and others Munchershaw and N.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard, 26-8-13.

1276-12— Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard 26-8-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comr's. Report.

1113-12—Sm. B & Co. Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Rashmath Ganpatrao Khatwalla. Kanga & G.

Testamentary Suit.

31-12—Kanga & S. Bai Aditbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas Malvi. H M & R.

Long Causes.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandealy Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshy v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Daysett v. Sulleman Abdulwaheed & Co., a firm Captain & V. Part heard.

508-12—Captain and V. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Dinkar Khanderao and ors. Sh. M. and H. Edgelow G. W & Co. Part Heard 9-8-13.

1324-12—Jam R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas, Jugmohandas Damoderdas & ors. Madhowji, K & C.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. K. K. and Co.

1126-12—Patell & Ez. The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

26-13—Forbes & Co. (for a pauper) Joothibai widow v Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1116-12—Mancecklal and T. Vallabhdas Haridas v Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C. for postponement.

35-12—Judah and S. Nagoobai widow v Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash and Co., Sha Hansa Tataji and Co. v Sha Raghunath Tarachand and Co. a firm and anr. Khunderao L. and M.

108-13—Nadirsha and D. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Jethabhoy Raghowji Joshi. Capt & V.

1337-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Messrs. Narrottam & Co. a firm, v. Dharamsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand and D. For postponement.

150-13—Shamrao M. and H. Bhawram Makandji v Makund Dharman Bhoir D. J. Mantri.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co. Hira Vella & ors. v. Kharnidas alias Bapudas Luxmidas & ors. Amin & D, S A Tyabji Mulji K & Th.

731-12—Crawford B & Co. The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Maneeklal & ors. Bhai. K & G.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1085-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Narandas Topan a firm v R. D. Sethna Payne and Co.

30613—Dubash and Co. Sunilal Vardichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S. Part heard.

185-11—Daph F and D. The Indian Specie Bk Ld. v Popat Parbhuram Vaidya and ors. Bhai K. and G.

187-11—Daph F. and D. The same v Wishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya and ors. Bhai K. and G.

73-13—Dikshit and P. Gordhandas Jamnadas Virajiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jam R. and D.

279-13—Jehangir M. and S. Dhunaji Bhasker Dhuru v Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. S. M. B. and Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand and D. Khimji Dhirao v. Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Ragh N and Co. For postponement.

263-13—Purnanand and Co Jehangir Hormusji Marker v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr. Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Moti and D.

319-13—Patell and Ex. Gulam Hussein Abdulally Pitalwalla and anr. v. Abdul Kayum Abdul Husein Pitalwalla. Man. J H & Co.

157-13—Patell & Ex. Mighji Vallabhdas v. Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co. D. J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K & Th. Poonamchand Jiaji & Co. a firm. v. Salimabai widow & ors. D. J Mantri.

398-11—Jehangir M & S. Ramdas Goolraj & ors. v. Soonderji Arjoon a firm. Madh K & C.

1285-12—Daphtory F & D. Ida Alias Haji Abdul Satar Soale v. Bai Rahimatbai & ors. Little & Co.

17-13—Patell & Edg. Meghji Vallaghdas v. Laxumon Jairam & ors. Sh. M & H. H G Dalal.

170-12—Bick M R & Co. Ramrattan Ramkissondas & ors. v. Bichandayal Cooverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

932-12—Khunderao L & M. Hassan Miya Haji Ismail Chotam v. Mareambai widow. Judah & S.

49-13—Sham M & H. Mistri Tricam Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors. Mehta & D.

454-12—Dastur & Co. Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Bhaju & ors. Payne & Co. Mehta J & M. Little & Co.

489-12—Payne & Co. A M Jeewanji & Co. a firm v. The Bombay & Hujaz Stm. Navign. Co. of India, Ld. Bicknell M R & Co.

1223-12—D J Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors. v. Gaganan Narayen & ors. Little & Co. D J Mantri.

170-13—Judah & S. Shivji Lingoo Jaya & ors v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari. Mulla & Mulla.

87-12—Patell & Edg. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Damji. Maneeklal & Ty.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

"HAUNTED BY EVIL SPIRITS"

EURASIAN LADY DECEIVED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Newby charged Vithal Babaji and Bhiwa Rama, both Hindus, with cheating Mrs. Margaret Hepworth, a Eurasian lady, residing in Bank Street, Fort, in respect of Rs. 25-4.

The evidence showed that the first accused met the complainant's ayah a few days ago and told her that her husband was possessed of some evil spirits and that was the cause of his illness. He undertook to exorcise them and also went to the complainant's house and offered to cure some disease from which she and her child were suffering. He further gave her to understand that the illness was due to the evil spirits haunting the house. He gained more confidence by adding that in the house there was a hidden treasure which he would unearth by reciting incantations and give her Rs. 2,000 out of the find. He then took Rs. 25-4 in all for purchasing the necessary articles and on Tuesday night he went to her house accompanied by the second accused and taking with him a goat, some cocoanuts, limes, turmeric and other powders and some flowers. He then performed certain ceremonies and slaughtered the goat and then both the accused appeared to be frenzied and uttered that the money would be coming in a short time.

The complainant's husband in the course of his evidence said the accused went away taking the whole goat with them and made the night merry with their friends and sent him only a small slice of meat and a few chapatis.

The ayah said that Mrs. Hepworth went to the room, where the accused were, several times that night and also at five o'clock on Wednesday morning but the expected treasure never appeared. A complainant was then made to the police.

The first accused pleaded guilty; the second accused denied the charge and said he had merely accompanied the first accused that night.

His Worship discharged the second accused for want of sufficient evidence regarding misrepresentations. The first accused was convicted on the evidence and on his own plea and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HOME OF ILLICIT COCAINE.

PAN SELLER SENT TO JAIL.

Yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad sentenced Normahomed Mahomedalli, a pan shopkeeper, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession two grains of cocaine, without a license.

The accused who was prosecuted by Inspector McCarthy, of the Excise Department, was arrested at Bapty Road on suspicion and searched, when a packet containing two grains of cocaine was found in his left hand.

The accused denied the charge and said that the packet not had been found in his hand but on the ground.

His Worship convicting the accused observed that the fact that he kept a pan shop in a locality known for being the home of illicit dealers in cocaine, should be taken into consideration in sentencing him.

A collection of paintings by inmates of lunatic asylums is now on view. The colouring material most in favour with these artists will be, we presume, madder.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS IN FARMING.

VINEYARDS OF NASIK

The following is taken from a paper on this subject read by Mr. G. K. Kelkar, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay, at the Poona Agricultural Conference:—

On comparison of the statistics of the last 50 or 60 years one finds that a vast cange has taken place in the cultivated area and population of the Bombay Presidency. All the available good area has been brought under the plough. Not only this, but even inferior sort of soil has been under cultivation. The population has increased faster than production and owing to various reasons the prices of staple food grains have gone up high and have indirectly affected the labour market.

How is this to be remedied? The cultivable area cannot be increased as there is very little suitable area available except in some Districts like West Khandesh. The only remedy is better farming. This means the production of larger outturn with less expense and that without injuring and impairing the fertility of the soil. This can be accomplished by the use of improved methods of soil management and improved implements. Every farm operation must be performed by efficient and labour saving appliances. It is not possible to increase the outturn at once, but if efforts are made in the right direction—the cost of production can be reduced to a large extent. Labour is getting dearer day by day and this is mainly due to the dearness of prices and a great demand which has arisen owing to the industrial development which has taken place during the last few years. The mill industry has increased in Bombay and Ahmedabad and several other towns. Hydro-electric schemes, irrigation canals and several other constructions are attracting the farm labourers—where they get better wages than from the farmers or from their own lands. The landless class is increasing year after year and is flocking towards industrial towns. The result of all this has been inferior and inefficient cultivation and reduction of outturn. One of the ways of tackling the problem of raising crops at a small cost can be achieved to a large extent by using improved implements such as ploughs, sowers, hoes, mowers and winnowers, etc.

BOMBAY SOILS.

There are several varieties of soil found in this Presidency varying much in depth and texture. To treat these severally different kinds of implements are needed. The most valuable cultivation is that given before sowing. No rule can be laid down for the cultivation of the soil. The time for ploughing and the depth must be regulated by the character of the soil, climate and the crop to be grown. A well-prepared seed-bed is the foundation of success for each and every crop. Of all the implements the plough is and must be the most important tool. The land must be broken up before any other work is performed in the soil. Considerable improvement has been effected in the Western plough during the latter half of the nineteenth century. There are various kinds of ploughs suited to different kinds of soil and work such as landside plough, turn wrest plough, riding plough, drainage and subsoil plough, double mould board, single mould board, gang, sulky and steam. Much attention has been given to getting a plough which will perform a given amount of work with the least draught upon the animals. There are ploughs which can be made to run to different depths from 2 inches to 24 inches. Improved ploughs upto 12 to 14 inches can be worked by bullock power, but above this depth steam power is necessary.

Indigenous implements exist, but the work turned out by these is inefficient; and to perform the same amount of work more time is required. Our indigenous ploughs simply differ in size from the small Kudavna worked by hand on the hilly tracts to the big clumsy and cumbrous plough of Sholapur worked by 8 or more pairs of oven. But taking into consideration labour, time and efficiency the improved ploughs are far superior.

STEAM PLOUGH WORKING.

A steam plough has been recently ordered by the Department. The initial cost of such a plough with two steam engines comes to Rs. 40,000, and the annual working expenses would amount to about Rs. 10,000 more. Thus for one such plough an investment of about Rs. 50,000 is necessary. This is not within the means of ordinary men. But the work is performed more expeditiously and efficiently than with the Bajac plough. It can plough about 8 acres of land in a day of 8 hours and costs from Re. 18 to Rs. 20 per acre. But for ploughs like the Bajac and the steam plough the co-operation of manufacturers, traders, landlords and rich men is needed.

There are several other improved implements of the kind which can save labour to a large extent. The disc harrow is a very useful implement for breaking up stubble after harvesting of the crop and thus facilitates ploughing afterwards. But the cost is prohibitive and is not within the means of an ordinary ryot. During my recent visit to the Baroda farm, I had occasion to see the working of the disc harrow only introduced this season. The more salient features were the fine condition of the soil it turned out quite as deep as reached by the local plough. But what was surprising was the swiftness of its work finishing roughly 2 to 3 acres in a day.

CARE OF IMPLEMENTS.

Before starting work with an improved implement it must be inspected very carefully to see whether all the nuts and bolts are tight and all other parts in their proper places. If the man who uses them is careless some part of the implement will give way and thus intertere with the work. The implements must be oiled occasionally. Oiling reduces friction. When any implement is brought from the field it must be cleaned of any dirt and then kept under shelter. The proverb "a stitch in time saves nine" is applicable in the case of implements also.

But there are numerous difficulties in the way of introduction of these improved implements.

(1) The high prices of the improved machinery. Most of the cultivators having small parcels of land with scattered holdings have not the capital usually required for better cultivation and improvement of land. Many do not even possess bullocks they have to be hired out from time to time when required.

(2) The implements cannot be easily repaired in villages and the wanting or broken parts cannot be easily replaced. In a village even for a small nu and bolt they must go to the city. But storage of spare parts has removed this difficulty to a certain extent.

(3) It must be admitted by all that the cultivators have not any notion of the value of time or labour.

(4) They are suspicious about new things. On account of illiteracy and ignorance they are never willing to change their established methods. Even the educated cultivators show apathy towards anything new. But when once they are convinced they are never slow to put it into practice.

REACHING THE CALCUTTA.

Under these circumstances the most difficult and perplexing problem at the present day is how to carry a knowledge of these new implements from the experimental Farms to the very door of the cultivators. The Agricultural Department has arranged with the manufacturers and their agents to stock improved implements at Agricultural stations for sale to the cultivators at cost price. Attempts are being made to bring this knowledge to the notice of the cultivators through the District staff and by holding shows, exhibitions and demonstrating the utility of improved implements by actually working them on the land in the presence of visitors.

The second way is by publications—such as monthly magazines, leaflets, etc.

New Agricultural Associations and Co-operative Societies are springing up into existence in increasing numbers day by day. These bodies will form an excellent medium for communication of agricultural information.

It is now time to wake up the agricultural industry which upto this time has been looked down on: it must be put at the top and the rich men should come forward to follow the object lesson laid before them by His Excellency and to help to make the country prosperous. It is stated that Sir Robert Walpole, the great Prime Minister, always used to examine his farm reports before he opened his despatches. King George III was known as the Farmer King and the model Farms which he established have continued down to the present day in England.

A FODDER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The following rough notes on a private Fodder Co-operative Society to be run by villagers themselves were read by Mr. L. J. Mountford, Collector of Poona at the meeting of the Agricultural Conference:—

Entrance fee Re. 1. Shares Rs. 10 either in cash or in kind. Deposits of kirbi (fodder) to be received only from the ryots who have raised kirbi.

If ryots agree to hand over surplus fodder to the society for safe storage and sale at favourable prices a society should be formed with a managing committee duly elected of not less than five persons who will arrange to: (1) store in the best manner possible good fodder rejecting bad or grubby fodder; (2) give receipts to ryots of amount of fodder received in weight; (3) keep record with note of market price at time of deposit, watch market, sell when prices have nearly reached the limit; (4) pay money to depositor after deducting an amount of pay at least 6 per cent to any cash cultivator and to pay working expenses.

The best method of procedure will be to get an open plot in Gaothan from the Collector for temporary use each year: rent free concession will be given at any rate for first few years: a fence of babul thorns to keep out cattle to be erected: stacks to be thatched or mud plastered. If the society can afford it one or two special police should be in places where rick-burning is common. All apparatus wanted is a spring balance to weigh up to 50 lbs. or 100 lbs. and 3 books.

To compare profits made, the market price at time of deposit should be entered. A receipt should be given to the depositor of weight in lbs. deposited, signed by the secretary and one member and a counterfoil kept. This will be the first book. The second book will be the Khata book in which each man's deposit (dated) will be shown and value and sale proceeds credited after sale and paid over (his receipt to be taken on the Khata) after deductions about 10 per cent. Reference to be made to page of day book. The third book, the day book, to show the amounts received in fodder referring to each Khata on one side and amounts received by sale of fodder on the other, also referring to Khata, and date of the payment of such sums to depositor to be noted when paid. It is not desirable to have an accurate system of accounts at present. This will suffice, as the Collector wishes to establish private societies at first.

WATCHING THE SEASON.

The society is supposed to watch the market and the season and as soon as it appears that the price will not rise much higher, to sell to suitable merchants in suitable places. Nothing is lost by waiting. But if prices are not excessively high before the rains, it means there is a good supply of fodder in store over the district and a lack of rain will not send prices up very high while good rain will lower considerably, because there being so much fodder about every one will want to sell off his surplus and the price will go down.

It may be that some persons have taken Rs. 10 share (which will be very useful in paying the Rakhawaldars): they should get quite 6 per cent. which will be a first charge on the profits of sale. The depositor must pay up a certain percentage of his sale proceeds to assist in a reserve fund which will be banked in the savings bank, to pay the Rakhawaldars or Police or both and to provide an insurance against fire.

OBJECT OF SOCIETY.

The primary object of the society is to enable the ryot to make a good profit on his kirbi. The secondary object is to induce the ryot by means of this profit to pay down more Juwari; (2) to have a store of kirbi available in case of scarcity or kept as the ryot wishes.

A ryot will not retain kirbi long in his own keeping on account of fear of fire or theft, especially the former. He sells as soon as he can and he makes little profit and so he prefers to put ground nut and other paying yet very exhausting crops on his land which are non-fodder crops. It is not intended to encourage speculative dealings in kirbi and no one is allowed to *buy* kirbi to put in deposit as he would be obtaining the very profit that we wish the ryot himself to obtain.

N. B.—The Satara district shows a drop in Juwari from 5 lakhs to 4 lakhs acres in the past 6 years and increase of groundnut from 28, 000 to 62,00 acres.

GRAPE-GROWING IN NASIK.

SPRAYING TO CHECK VINE-MILDEW.

The following paper was read by Mr. H. V. Gole at the meeting of the Poona Agricultural Conference:—

There are so many fungus and insect pests which do serious injury to cultivated crops that the farmer or fruit-grower is often disappointed by the partial or total failure of his crop. It is by no means that the evil is unavoidable. Various means have been devised which check these diseases and pests. Spraying is one of them. Spraying is necessity: it insures a good crop: it does pay in the end. That successful spraying is no longer an experiment but an accomplished fact is borne out by my experience of the last four years.

The grape-vine is extensively cultivated round about Nasik, so much so that the area under grape planation is more than 350 acres. The fruit finds a ready market in Bombay, and is even exported up-country as far as Cawnpore and Delhi.

There are many fungus diseases which seriously attack the grape-vine. Round about Nasik a fungus known as powdery mildew is one of them which does considerable harm, making the chances of a good crop very uncertain. This mildew is locally known as *Bhuri* and in appearance is a white powder like flour. After the October pruning when the ripe buds become active and put forth new growth, the mildew makes its appearance first on the under surface of leaves and on young shoots. It gradually spreads and attacks the fruit. The fungus steals its food from the body of the plant, its leaves, young shoots and fruits, permanently injuring the tissues attacked. The frnit ceases to grow and will not ripen. It is often shrivelled up: the berries are cracked and the seed exposed. When once the fungus makes its appearance it rapidly spreads from vine to vine and the crop is ruined totally or almost so.

I have been interested in grape growing for the last 16 years and until recently my crops suffered more or less: they were totally destroyed many times: and very seldom I had a full crop. All grape growers shared the same fate and the prospects of a good crop depended greatly on mere chance.

THREE YEARS' EXPERIMENTS.

Such were the circumstances till 1908 when I was sent to Poona to attend a demonstration on grape growing and grape plantation. It was very interesting and instructing also. When it was over I enquired if there were any remedy against the vine-mildew. Mr. W Burns, Economic Botanist, Agricultural College, Poona, promised to think over the matter. Subsequently he wrote to me that he was prepared to undertake certain experiments to check mildew at Nasik provided he could have the use of some plantation or a few vines at least. My beloved brother, the late Rao Bahadur N. V. Gole, accepted the proposal and allowed us to treat 100 vines only in one of his plantations.

Mr. Gole next details the experiments and their results:

After treating them with the normal Bordeaux mixture, it was found the vines in the plantation which were pruned a little earlier had started new growth. Between October 15th and December 31st 1909 the 100 vines were sprayed five times with the Bordeaux mixture or the mixture slightly diluted. The result was very satisfactory. The fruit in the sprayed portion presented a healthy appearance while the fruit in the unsprayed portion did in no way stand comperison with the fruit on the sprayed vines of our experiment. The vines in the unsprayed portion were badly mildewed. Mildew was also slightly present in the sprayed portion; but it was held in check and failed to injure the fruit appreciably.

The somewhat satisfactory results of the first year encouraged and induced my brother to give the method of treatment a fair trial on a large scale and he placed his two plantations of 3,000 vines under my care. I offered to undertake the experiments: my offer was accepted but Mr. Burns reserved 400 vines for treatment under his personal directions. The season of 1910 was very abnormal, the rainfall exceeding the average by some three inches of rain.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The results of the last three years were so satisfactory that Mr. Burns discontinued further experimental work in this direction. The results conclusively demonstrated the usefulness of the treatment so that many grape-growers and middlemen, who were sceptics in the beginning and objected to this new method, voluntarily adopted it and were busy spraying their vine-yards during this season. Many had the satisfaction of saving their crops by this preventive method. Of course, there were some failures. This was due to a lack of thorough knowledge and to the half-hearted way in which the spraying was done. Where to spray and how to spray are questions of details and some experience. But then to obtain the best results the spraying must be done thoroughly. I have so far shown that it is necessary to spray a grape-vine plantation to insure a good crop. According to my experience three sprayings are quite sufficient—1st 50. per cent. normal, 2nd 50 per cent. normal and 3rd 50 to 30 per cent. normal. (The expenses of such three spraying come very nearly to Rs. 20 per acre. 700 Vines.) The average value of a good grape-crop on one acre is between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400; when the vines are not sprayed the chances are that 50 per cent. or 100 per cent. of the crop will be lost. But by the expenditure of a small sum of Rs. 20 per acre the crop will be saved and will make a vast difference in the earnings of the grower which exceed 5 to 10 times the cost.

DISEASES AND PESTS.

All crops are subject to the ravages of fungus diseases and insect pests. For instance the potato, the Suntra orange and other citrus plants are susceptible to them. Bordeaux mixture is a good fungicide: its value is chiefly preventive. There are other materials and formulae for spraying. The cultivators and fruit growers of European and American countries have fully realized the fact and it has almost become a maxim with them that:—

'Spraying is a necessity: it insures a good crop: it does pay in the end.'

I have found that the professors and lecturers of the Agricultural College at Poona are always willing and ready to solve my little difficulties and give me their best advice. Individual efforts can but do little. An opportunity was offered and accepted. Patiently Mr. Burns and Mr. Patwardhan worked for three years to prove the usefulness of a new method, and the value of their efforts is great. They have conferred a boon on the grape-growers of this district, at any rate; and the community in general has also profited in as much as they will get increased supply of good fruit. I am confident that if well-to-do and interested persons will approach the Agricultural Department in a spirit of heartly co-operation much good of the community will result.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A DETECTIVE

WILL EVEN SHOW IF JAM IS ADULTERATED.

How photography can be used both as an aid to the criminal and as his chief detector is shown in a striking manner at the Royal Photographic Society's exhibition, which opened in the gallery of the Royal Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, Haymarket, during the mail week, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The man who adulterates jam would never dream that the jam might be photographed and prove the fraud, yet there is a series of micro-photographs at the exhibition which show the various impurities that have been introduced.

Rontgen ray work is exhibited in its latest development, and some remarkable examples, in which the bones of the hand, the tissues of flowers, and other objects are shown in solid form, are given.

Even more striking are some of the latest results of an invention, which is not quite new, by which banknotes and stamps can be produced in every detail of colour and line my means of photography. Absolutely perfect copies of intaglio-printed stamps are shown by Mr. Bawtree, of Sutton, genuine stamps and imitations being exhibited side by side, with an indicator telling which are the forgeries. There is also a tablet of 36 stamps, and Mr. Bawtree defies anyone to tell which are the genuine stamps and which are the forgeries. Even when enlarged eight times the minutest mark is faithfully reproduced.

Another of the exhibits is the "forged postal order detector"—the invention of Mr. F. R. Frost, of Streatham, an official in the Holloway sorting office. The machine is at present being tried upon a million recently issued £1 postal orders. Each of the orders is punched with four holes, two at the top and two at the bottom, and the position of each hole represents a different numeral.

The inventor claims that the machine detects every forgery, for the correct position of the various holes is known only to the printers and producers of the genuine order.

HERO IN TEARS.

BOY OF 14 WHO SAVED HIS MOTHER FROM DROWNING.

A tearful hero of 14, who dived into 10ft. of water and rescued his mother from drowning, stood in the witness box at Marlborough-street during the mail week, when Rosina Walford, 34, of Stewart-road, Kilburn, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

After a constable had given evidence the magistrate sent for Mrs. Walford's eldest son, who had saved her life. To the surprise of everyone, a small boy was brought into court crying, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Robert Walford seemed quite unconscious that he had done anything exceptional and told his story with tears trickling down his cheeks. On Sunday, he said, his father gave his mother 20s. out of the 25s. he had earned, but she was not satisfied and took 2s. out of his pocket. This led to words, and eventually his mother left the house, saying she did not intend to return. Thinking she meant it, he followed her, and saw her throw herself into Regent's Canal. He at once jumped in and pulled her out.

The magistrate looked admiringly at him and asked if he could swim. He sobbed that he could. "That is right," said his worship.

Asked if his parents got on well together, the boy replied, "They get on all right, but sometimes mother is grumbly."

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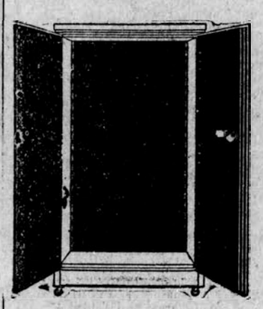

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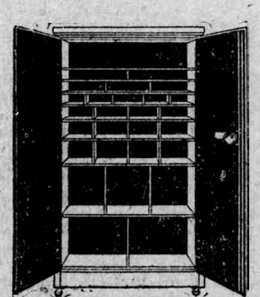

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MILTON'S EPITAPH TO SHAKESPEARE.

BY SIR EDWIN DURNING-LAWRENCE, BART.

On 24th July I received (through Mr. Frank Burgoyne) from the magnificent New York Public Library, Astor, Lennox and Tilden Foundations, the following letter signed "Wilberforce Eames":—

"Replying to your letter of July 4th enquiring about the reading of the fourth line of Milton's Epitaph to Shakespeare on page 5 of the second folio of Shakespeare 1632, I would say that I have examined the eight copies [of the second folio] belonging to this library, and find the corrected 'starre-ypointed' in only one of the eight, being in the copy marked by Mr. Lennox A/1 with the imprint Tho. Cotes, for Robert Allot. The seven other copies have the incorrect form 'Starre-ypointing.' The leaf containing the corrected line seems to me to have been inserted in place of a cancelled leaf, as the paper is somewhat thicker. Although the typographical ornament at the head is the same, the ornamental initial letters are different."

Then follows the list of copies of the second folio in the Library, which are in addition to the A/1 copy already mentioned, viz:—

"A/2. Tho. Cotes for Robert Allot.
B. Tho. Cotes for Robert Allot.
C. Tho. Cotes for Robert Allot.
D. Tho. Cotes for William Aspley.
E. Tho. Cotes for John Smethwick.
F. Tho. Cotes for Richard Hawkins.
Astor. Tho. Cotes for Robert Allot."

The wonderful New York Public Library seems, therefore, to possess all the known imprint variants of the 1632 second folio of the Shakespeare plays excepting only the one with the imprint "Tho. Cotes for Richard Meihgen."

In the British Museum there are three copies only, all of which bear the imprint "Tho. Cotes for Robert Allot."

In my own library, which contains so many special copies of books with engravings printed upside down in order to afford Baconian revelations, there is only one copy of the second folio, viz.:—that with the imprint "Tho. Cotes for William Aspley." But into this copy has been inserted the special leaf upon thicker paper, as described in the A/1 copy in the New York Public Library, in which the currect grammatical form "Starre-ypointed" appears. Experts are satisfied that "This page is evidently an original and contemporary print, not a reproduction in any modern sense. . . . . The paper is contemporary."

In the 1623 Edition of the Shakespeare Plays, which is known as the first folio, no Epitaph appears, for although William Shakespeare of Stratford had been dead seven years, the real author, Francis Bacon, was still alive. But Bacon died in 1626, accordingly in the 1632 Edition of the Plays, known as the second folio, we read:

AN EPITAPH ON THE ADMIRABLE DRAMATICKE POET.

W. SHAKESPEARE.

What neede my Shakespeare for his hon-
our'd bones,
The labour of an Age, in piled stones
Or that his hallow'd Relikues should be hid
Under a starre-ypointed Pyramid?
Dear Sonne of Memory, great Heire of Fame,
What needst thou such dull witnesse of thy Name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thy selfe a lasting Monument:
For Whil'st to th' shame of slow devouring Art,
Thy easie numbers flow, and that each part,
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued Booke
Those Delphicke Lines with deepe Impression tooke:
Then thou our fancy of her selfe bereaving,
Dost make us Marble with too much conceiving,
And so Sepulcher'd in such pompe dost lie,
That Kings for such a Tombe would wish to die.

I insert here the whole poem because so far as I have been able to ascertain, it has never been correctly printed excepting only in my own copy of the 1632 folio of the Shakespeare Plays "Printed by Tho. Cotes for William Aspley" and in the A/1 copy "Printed by Tho. Cotes for Robert Allot" in the New York Public Library. In this Epitaph, which is usually ascribed to Milton, we read:—"What neede . . . that his hallow'd Reliques (the Plays) should be hid Under a starre-ypointed pyramid?"

A ball-pointed pen means a pen with a bill upon its point, a diamond-pointed drill means a drill with a diamond upon its point, and a "Starre-ypointed pyramid" means, must mean, and can only mean "a pyramid with a star upon its point" (its apex.). But a pyramid with a star upon its apex is a Beacon (pronounced Bacon, "Bacon, great Beacon of the State," just as tea was pronounced tay, sea was pronounced say, etc.) Then Milton further tells us "What needst thou such dull witnesse of thy Name." This is clearly intended to teach us that people ought to have wit enough to perceive that Bacon was the name of the real author without the dull witness of a Beacon (Bacon) being put upon his works. Yes, the Epitaph tells us in the plainest and most unmistakable manner that Bacon is Shakespeare.

But these words of the Epitaph were considered too evident and too revealing by those to whom was allotted the task of preserving Bacon's secrets. Accordingly in all or almost all the other issues of the plays which were brought out in 1632 "Starre-ypointed pyramid" is changed to "Starre-ypointing pyramid." "Starre-ypointing" is an absurd word, grammatically impossible, because "y" like the German "ge" indicates the past participle as we find in yclept, yclad, ychained, etc., etc.

Into this "Booby trap" so carefully prepared for their undoing, all the learned editors of the Shakespeare plays and all the learned editors of Milton's poems as well as Sir Sidney Lee in his "Life of Shakespeare" have tumbled headlong. For more than a hundred years schoolmasters have set to their scholars the task of "pointing out" the grammatical blunder in Milton's Epitaph, intending that they should "point to' the absurdity of "ypointing" which is quite an impossible word. These worthy pedagogues, however, never seem to have thought of declaring that the learned and accurate author of the Epitaph could not possibly have made the ridiculous grammatical blunder which they attributed to him but must have written quite correctly "ypointed."

When I have put this matter before learned grammarians and asked them whether they really believed it possible that the accurate and learned Milton could by a blunder have written "Starre-ypointing," in every case they have said, "No! We don't! It is impossible." But in "Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar" by Rev. Richard Morris, LL.D., 1891, on page 166 we read, "The passive participle in the oldest period had a prefix ge, which after the Norman Conquest was reduced to (i, y, e). Milton has yclept—called. He wrongly adds it to a present participle in 'star-ypointing.'" And in the Clarendon Press Series "Milton" by R. C. Brown, M.A. (1873) we read in "Notes on the Nativity Ode" vol. i., page 258, "ychain'd." "Here y is the prefix to the past participle, the ge of Anglo-Saxon and modern German and the i. in Old English, ibrent, etc. It is wrongly used by Milton in the lines on Shakespeare, being there prefixed to a present participle (Lathom)."

Why had not these worthy men sense enough to perceive that "Starre-ypointing" could not have been an accidental blunder, but must have been purposefully written.

The evidence supplied by Milton's Epitaph is of such enormous value and importance and is so little known that I will not now touch upon any other matter except to refer to the opening words of "Love's Labour's Lost," which show that the mighty author of the Plays was not, as the Stratfordians so frequently assert, indifferent to the permanent existence of his works, but fully realised that they were immortal. The Epitaph ascribed to Milton in fact almost repeats the words with which the Play of "Love's Labour's Lost" (the first to which the name of W. Shakespeare was attached) commences, which are as follows:—

"Let Fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live registered upon our brazen Tombes,
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When spight of cormorant devouring Time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy:
That honour which shall bate his sythes keene edge,
And make us heyres of all eternite."

Bacon! Thou "world's wonder!" "Deare Sonne of Memorie, great Heire of Fame, What needst Thou such dull witnesse of thy Name" as "that thy hallow'd Reliques should be hid under a starre-ypointed Pyramid" (a Beacon, a Bacon), to tell us that thy hallow'd Reliques, the immortal Plays known as Shakespeare's, were written, not by "the Householder of Stratford," but by Thee!

13 Carlton House Terrace,
London, England.

ILLEGAL ASSEMBLAGE.

It is not often that the doings of the Russian police can be said to add to the gaiety of nations, but a recent exploit of this estimable body of men really deserves some public recognition says "Truth." At Kasimov, in the Government of Riazan, the quite harmless dissipation of a football match was being indulged in, doubtless to the great gratification of the inhabitants of that city. The local police watched with grim suspicion the movements of the players, and finally decided that there was something revolutionary about their unfamiliar antics. So they promptly arrested all the players, confiscated the ball, and pulled up the goal-posts, on the ground that a concourse of football enthusiasts constituted an "illegal assemblage." It is to be hoped that their intelligent zeal will meet with due reward from their official superiors.

AMERICAN SOCIETY.

FREAK ENTERTAINMENTS.

The New York Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired during the mail week:—

American society entertainments at the sea side are still marked by that "success of nuveaute," or American inventiveness, which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the eminent New York hostess, declares relieves them from the embarrassment of boredom. Mrs. Fish's famous Mother Goose ball at Newport was attended by the largest section of the fashionable 400, and this event was the climax of the summer season of 1913; but lesser affairs, such as her rusting fete, when the guests were garbed as yokels, and milkmaids, and rode in hay wagons; thoughtless pretentious, was equally successful.

The spacious ball-room at Narragansett Piere Rhode Islands, was transformed last night into a grove, arranged to represent the Forest of Versailles, and vari-coloured electric lights and Japanese lanterns illuminated the scene Pierettes and daughters of the Orient dance about, and participated in the grand march which started at midnight. Amongst the souvenirs distributed were French horns, top balloons, kettledrums, imported fans, and fantastic caps and masks.

Numerous house-parties attended, including Mr. Alfred G Vanderbilt, accompanied by a dozen friends, the gentlemen costumed as toreadors and the ladies as Spanish dancing girls with castanets.

Newport's reputation for novelty was enhanced by a garage dance given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern-Tailer. A hundred guests were entertained in the garage, with its shooting and bowling galleries, and rows of Aunt Sallys. A covered alley led from the house to the garage. Hundreds of coloured electric lights twinkled amid the bushes, and Japanese lanterns all aglow hung from the branches of the trees.

With the ices the chef took in a huge cake with sixteen lighted candles. It was cut, and from it sprang a tiger, which crouched and then leaped towards the hostess, whose health was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Eugene Higgins, the famous coaching whip, was amongst the guests. Memories of the triumph that he and Mr. Suffern-Tailer achieved a few years ago, when they made a record-breaking trip from Paris to Trouville, revived as from the distant trees came the mellow notes of an air on a coaching horn.

None but a tried and true guard could have executed such airs on a "yard of tin," and so it proved. When the guard stepped from the gloom Mr. Higgins recognised William Styles, who had made the welkin ring with his tooting when he served as guard on that same record drive. Styles arrived from Europe two days ago, and was at once invited to Newport.

Saturday's social programme included a barefoot dance at Beacon Hill, the Newport estate of Commodore Curtis James. Reclining on a huge sea-shell borne by six Tritons, Mrs. Noyes, a skilful exponent of rhythmic dancing, was carried into the ball-room. She interpreted the Sea Goddess in a pageant. Neptune, following on a white horse greeted her and invited her to dance. Throwing off her robes Mrs. Noyes entered a tank glistening with the colours of the rainbow. As they fell in multicoloured lights blazed out, and the couple danced in water, which just covered their ankles.

LONDON CHILDREN AND LONDON SCHOOLS.

The "Westminister Gazette" publishing the following statistics:—

How many of our readers realise, we wonder, the immense size of London's child army? There are 750,000 children of all ages on the rolls of the elementary schools, which number in all about 920. Just over 550 Council schools and 360 non-provided schools contain 1,573 and 768 departments respectively. Practically each department has a head teacher, so that the total number of the head masters and mistresses is about 2,310. Then there are about 15,700 assistant teachers, making a grand total of 18,000 teachers. In addition there are 150 "special" schools, where over 11,000 blind, deaf, mentally defective, and crippled children are taught. Taking into account the secondary schools and educational institutions of higher rank, London has about 1,200 educational centres, and, it is estimated, about 21,000 fully employed teachers.

THE SCEPTICISM OF POSTERITY.

There is one very large, very sad and very certain truth about all the relations of past and future. That truth is this: the future will not believe us. It will not believe our most solemn and profound assertions. It will rationalise them or ridicule them; in one way or another it will explain them away, for that is the most certain thing about the attitude of men towards their remote ancestors. They will believe the testimony of material things or of their own conjectures, but never the sworn word of their fathers. Were it not so there would be no room for historical criticism, or perhaps for history as a science at all.—"Pall Mall Magazine."

KAISER'S REGRET!

According to one of the Posen papers, quoted by the "Daily Telegraph" Berlin correspondent, the Kaiser on making the round of the restored Rathaus, noticed from the balcony a fountain representing the legend of Proserpine, which stands in the market-place, and remarked to the chief burgomaster: "That was an earlier chief burgomaster who ran away with an alderman's wife. It is a pity that these downright customs of the past no longer exist."

ROYAL COMEDY.

HOW QUEEN ALEXANDRA PAID A SURPRISE VISIT.

An amusing incident, in which Royalty played a sort of hide-and-seek, says the "Daily Chronicle" Copenhagen correspondent, has just become known in connection with the recent visit to Copenhagen of Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and the Empress Dowager of Russia.

While the Victoria and Albert was passing through the North Sea Canal the visitors decided to take the Danish King and Queen by surprise at their chauteau, Marselisborg, near Aarhuus, Jutland.

The Danish Royal Family had, meanwhile, left for Copenhagen in the Royal yacht Dannebrog in order to bid their guests welcome in the Danish capital.

During the night the Danish yacht therefore returned to Aarthuus, where the postponed meeting took place next morning.

The British and Russian visitors were expected to stay for a few days at Marselisborg before coming to Copenhagen, and may spend the time motoring about to the picturesque lakes of Jutland, the Danish King being an enthusiastic motorist.

KAISER'S GIFT TO KAISERIN.

Gifts of jewellery which have recently been exchanged by the German Emperor and Empress are of peculiar interest because they contain the first cut and set specimens of a new precious stone that has been discovered in a South-West African colony, says a Berlin correspondent. This gem, which has been named "heliodor," is said to have by daylight a brilliant gold-yellow colour, and under artificial illumination an equally effective green fire. The present received by the Empress is a cross with seven heliodors, four pearls, and a number of German colonial brilliants, while her return gift is a ring set with the new stones. So far only very small quantities of the recently-discovered gem have reached this country.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

SOUP WITH BATTER.
LOBSTER A LA ST. STEPHENS.
ASPARAGUS TIPS AUX FINES HERBES.
SHOULDER OF MUTTON EN CASSEROLE.
PARISIAN MUSHROOMS.
SOUFFLE FRAPPE A LA MARGUERITE.

Soup, As. 5 Lobster, As. 6. Mutton, Re. 1. Eggs, As. 7. Vegetables, As. 4. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and Ends, As. 4. Total—Rs. 2-12.

SOUP WITH BATTER.

Make a good clear soup flavoured with celery salt and when it boils run into it the following batter through a very fine sieve. The batter is made of one egg, a dessertspoonful of flour and a tablespoonful of milk, mixed with pepper and salt; it should look like fine threads in the soup.

LOBSTER A LA ST. STEPHENS.

Cut the meat from the lobsters into small pieces and fry them in salad oil for five minutes; pour off the oil and add a glass of sherry, pepper, salt, a drop of tobasco sauce, chopped parsley grated onion, and a tablespoonful of butter. Let this all simmer for 15 minutes, then add two or three tablespoonfuls of good brown sauce, a tablespoonful of butter, and the juice of a lime; serve in the shells.

ASPARAGUS TIPS AUX FINES HERBES.

If fresh asparagus is used it should be cooked first in salted water, but the tinned tips are cooked enough. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a fire proof dish, add a little grated onion and minced parsley, and fry. Season with pepper, salt, nutmeg, sugar and a drop or two of tobasco sauce; moisten with a little white sauce, and let all cook very gently for ten minutes or so. Just before serving add the yolks of two eggs and stir till it begins to set; serve in the dish with tiny, well-fried sippets.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON EN CASSEROLE.

Remove the bone and all the gristly, skinny parts from a shoulder of mutton, and after well seasoning, roll and tie it in the form of a large sausage. Melt a good lump of butter in a casserole and brown the mutton in this, turning it so that all sides are cooked; when the meat is a nice brown, throw in a dozen small onions, previously blanched by putting them in cold water and bringing them to the boil; when these are browned add the broken up bone, salt and pepper, but no water. Seal the lid hermetically down, set the casserole on a grating in a low oven and let it cook for at least two hours. Cook sufficient rice, remove the bones from the casserole, add the rice, close down again and simmer for another half hour. Serve with the rice round, either cut in slices or whole.

PARISIAN MUSHROOMS.

Take a tin of mushrooms if fresh are not available, and set them to marinade in a basin near the fire in two tablespoonfuls of oil, salt, pepper and lime juice. After an hour broil them in a china fry-pan, preferably. When done, pile them on pieces of toasted bread and pour over them a sauce made from the marinade with finely chopped olives and a dash of capers.

SOUFFLE FRAPPE A LA MARGUERITE.

Mix a tablespoonful of cornflour with a teacupful of milk, a tablespoonful each of butter and sugar and vanilla flavouring; stir over a low fire till it comes to the boil; continue cooking till the mixture half sticks to the sides, yet comes away clean. Make a teacupful of strawberry puree by rubbing some tinned or bottled strawberries through a sieve, if fresh ones are not to be had; flavour as liked and before the panada is quite cold mix into it the puree with a little more butter. Then add the yolks of four eggs and a tablespoonful of cream and whisk over the fire till it thickens. Have five or six leaves of gelatine dissolved in a little water, a tablespoonful of red currant jelly and some cochineal; strain it into the cornflour mixture. Lastly the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth and any wine or liquer to taste. Set on ice in the dish in which it will be served and towards the last dissolve more redcurrant jelly and pour over the top to form a thick glaze. This is quite easy and is a most delicious pastry sweet.

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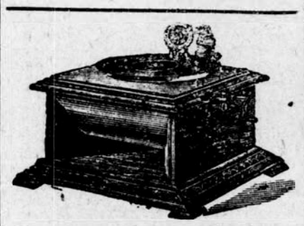

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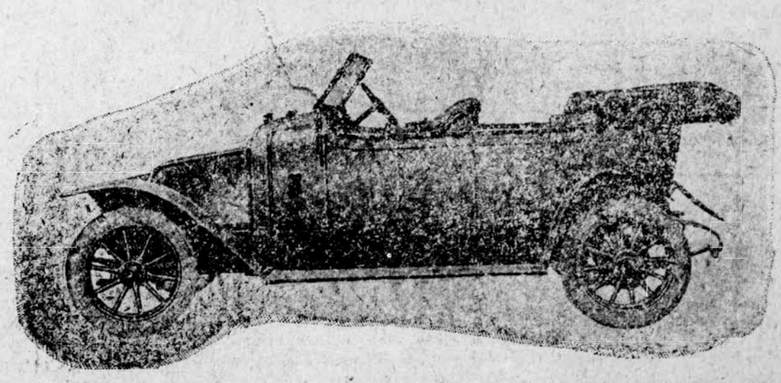

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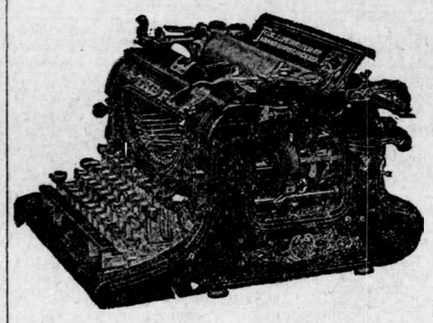

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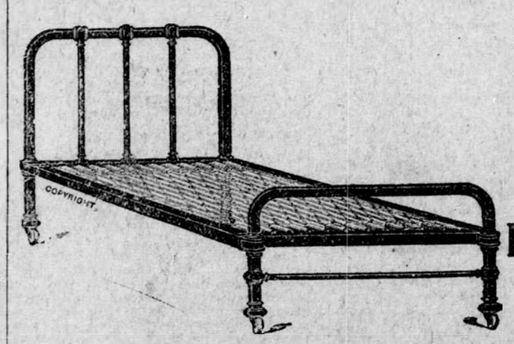

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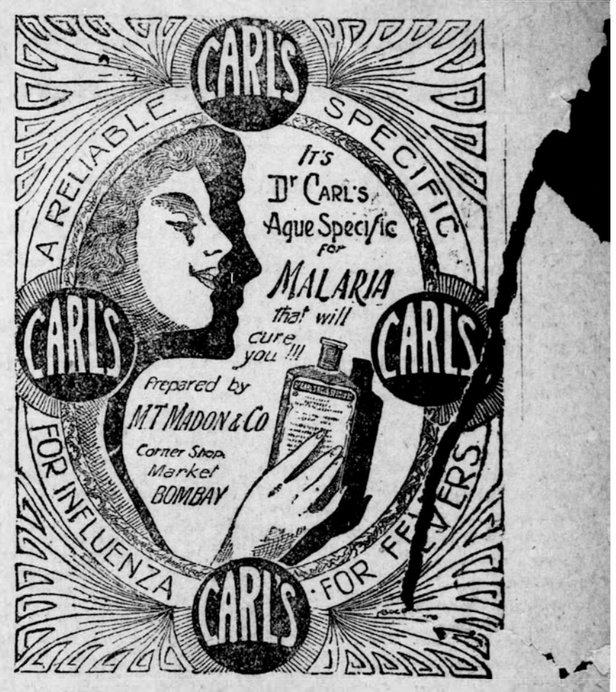

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